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## Cease-Fire Reported Set by Uganda and Tanzania

SI, Kenya, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Uganda and Tanzania reported tonight to have called a temporary truce in the state of hostilities that existed between the two African nations since Sunday.

The Voice of Kenya announced here that the two nations had agreed to a temporary truce in the state of hostilities that existed between the two African nations since Sunday. The Voice of Kenya announced here that the two nations had agreed to a temporary truce in the state of hostilities that existed between the two African nations since Sunday.



Benedicto Kiwanuka, Uganda's chief justice.

called on the two states to end their conflict. The Organization of African Unity's secretary-general, Nto Khamukama, said Kenya's President Jomo Kenyatta, here this morning, Mr. Kenyatta, diplomatic sources said, was urged by the OAU official to act as a mediator in the dispute.

Chief Justice Arrested  
KAMPALA, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Military police today arrested Chief Justice Benedicto Kiwanuka in an apparent crackdown on officials denounced by President Amin's government as "non-patriotic elements."

Witnesses at Kampala's High Court building said uniformed military police burst into Chief Justice Kiwanuka's chambers and took away his necktie and jacket and led him away in handcuffs. The East African Court of Appeal, sitting in the same building, adjourned "until further notification" upon hearing of the seizure.

Gen. Amin was widely understood to be referring to the chief justice, a former premier of Uganda, recently when he spoke of certain high-ranking government officials who opposed his regime's policies.



Crew running to man a SAM-2 in North Vietnam.

## How North Vietnamese Live With the Bombing

By Richard Dudman  
1572, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
This is the first of a series of articles by the chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who has just returned from two weeks in North Vietnam, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 16.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—North Vietnam has learned to a striking degree to live with some of the heaviest bombing in the history of warfare. A drive down Route 1A from Hanoi southward tells how.

A half dozen or more big Czech, Chinese or Soviet-made trucks stand parked every few miles under the branches of the roadside line of trees in the late afternoon sunlight, ready to start rolling again when the sun goes down. Each group would be hardly big enough for a decent bombing target, even if it could be seen from the air.

Stacks of olive drab shell cases line the road for a half-mile at a stretch. These ammunition dumps are separated, so that a lucky hit would detonate only a few.

One stretch of highway is a roadside truck repair depot a quarter-mile long. Rusting crumpled hulks of bombed trucks have been pulled out of the way, and their engines and wheel assemblies have been cannibalized to patch up other trucks and keep them moving.

Another section of the roadside is a string-out tractor station. A dozen tall, rubber-tired Czech tractors, apparently brand new, stand under the tree line ready to be hitched to four-wheel trailers to keep civilian and war goods flowing southward.

"Are those tractors used on the Ho Chi Minh Trail?" I am wondering if my government-assigned escort will deny that they are sending men and supplies through Laos to South Vietnam. "No, we need the tractors for the flooded roads here in the rainy season," replies one of the five escorts without hesitation. "The Ho Chi Minh Trail is really a series of parallel highways. Our trucks can drive it."

Burned Rail Cars  
From time to time we pass the burned-out carcasses of railroad tank cars or freight cars and stretches of railroad track twisted by bomb hits on the right-of-way that runs alongside the highway.

But new track already is in place, laid on a fresh gravel roadbed where the craters have been neatly filled.

Extra rails are stacked every few miles beside the track. A group of women cast new concrete ties in forms under a tree. Each is two short lengths of concrete joined by angle iron to save

## Trials Planned U.K. Ends Internment Of Suspects in Ulster

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Sept. 21 (NYT)—Britain tonight ordered the end of the controversial policy of internment suspected terrorists in Northern Ireland without trial. William Whitelaw, Ulster's administrator, announced in London that a tribunal would be set up to consider cases of suspected bombers and gunmen with a view to their release or imprisonment for a specific sentence. Under internment, suspects could be held indefinitely.

Mr. Whitelaw's move, following a cabinet meeting, was clearly designed to calm the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland and encourage the main opposition group, the Social Democratic and Labor party, to attend a crucial three-day conference next week on the future of the province.

The party, representing many Catholics, has announced a boycott of the meeting because of internment—a policy most Catholics abhor. The minority says that internment, which was designed to root out terrorists, has been a one-sided policy that has ignored Protestant gunmen.

Boycott May Continue  
Despite the decision to end internment, there were doubts tonight that the party would attend the conference. Gerry Fitt, the party leader, said the 241 men still held in the Long Kesh internment camp must be released before the group attends the talks.

And Paddy Devlin, a party leader from Belfast's Falls Road, a Catholic stronghold, said: "We are as bitterly opposed to special courts as we are to internment. Such courts would be setting aside the normal processes of justice and could in fact make internment more permanent. There's no question of this persuading us to go to the Whitelaw talks."

Britain's decision to replace internment with tribunals, or a special court, followed weeks of discussion in London by Mr. Heath, Mr. Whitelaw and senior legal advisers.

Although the government was clearly eager to end internment without trial, it faced the dilemma of how to deal with men believed to be dangerous and responsible for the wave of Irish Republican Army terror that has racked the province.

Officials in London and Belfast said that placing the men on trial was virtually impossible because of intimidation and threats

against witnesses. One witness, a bus driver, was murdered last year on the eve of his scheduled court appearance against a terrorist suspect.

Mr. Whitelaw's statement said: "Certain basic problems of countering terrorism by the normal processes of law still present difficulties. These include the problem of preventing intimidation of witnesses and the danger of their lives if they give evidence in court and of bringing to trial many of

those who, although responsible for organizing and directing terrorism, take care to avoid, so far as possible, themselves engaging in terrorist operations.

"The system of internment cannot be ended without putting something in its place."

The new tribunal—which will probably consist of three judges—will sit without a jury. It will be asked to consider cases referred to it by Mr. Whitelaw and may conduct hearings in secret.

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President Georges Pompidou at press conference.

## Pompidou Pessimistic On European Summit

By James Goldsborough  
PARIS, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Clearly indicating his disappointment with his European partners during the past year, President Georges Pompidou said today that he had decided to go ahead with next month's 10-nation European summit meeting because to call it off would only have made matters worse.

Commenting on the Oct. 19-20 Paris summit during his semi-annual press conference today, Mr. Pompidou made it clear that his hopes for its success were not what they once were.

But he said it would be "useful," adding a bit wistfully, "I hope that when we are seated around the table, the European light will shine a bit brighter. France will do nothing to extinguish it."

Uncertainty has existed in Europe since June 2, the day Mr. Pompidou first threatened to call off the summit, that had been announced 10 months before. Its original purpose was to launch the 10-nation economic and monetary union, but he said that by June 2 it seemed as if it would be no more than a champagne party for the four new members.

"I do not," he said today, "think that this summit will be the turning point in history; not even of European history. No, I do not think that the circumstances permit it."

Vietnam Comments  
In a two-hour conference that was easily dominated by internal affairs and especially the Andorra scandal (story, Page 4), Mr. Pompidou touched on European affairs and lightly on world affairs.

On Vietnam, he considerably toned down recent French government comments expressing support for the Communists' three-part program for South Vietnam. South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu has pointedly criticized the French for partiality, and Mr. Pompidou made it clear today that France was not taking a position.

Mr. Pompidou's remarks quite

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

## More Letter-Bombs Intercepted by Israelis

USALAM, Sept. 21 (UPI)—A police today turned up a letter-bomb today, the first of a series of letter-bombs intercepted by Israeli police in an attempt to smother terrorism against Arab terrorists in

in Buenos Aires were spotted by security men today, before they could explode, police sources in Argentina said.

All of the letter-bombs were intercepted by Israeli police in Amsterdam, Jerusalem police said, and all but one were discovered before reaching their targets. One letter-bomb escaped detection and killed an Israeli Embassy aide in London Tuesday.

The latest batch, discovered in a last-minute check in Jerusalem's post office, was aimed at the chairman of the Jewish Agency, Arye Pincus, and many of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Libyans Return

BEIRUT, Sept. 21 (UPI)—A Libyan expeditionary force flew out of Khartoum today, prevented by what Libya called Sudanese "treachery and ill will" from going to the aid of Uganda.

The Libyan Foreign Ministry, quoted in a broadcast by Radio Tripoli, said "Libyan aid to Uganda will not stop and will reach its destination."

Five U.S.-built C-130 Hercules transport planes, carrying 369 Libyan soldiers, weapons and ammunition, were ordered to land at Khartoum yesterday as they were flying over Sudan to Uganda.

Libya today said Sudan had first approved the flight and then changed its mind. Sudan said Libya had never asked permission.

Sudan Cites Peace Interests

CAIRO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Sudan stopped Libya from sending troops to the aid of Uganda in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Quang Ngai Fighting Continues

No GI Combat Deaths in Week  
For First Time in Seven Years

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, Sept. 21 (NYT)—For the first time since March 1, 1965, a week has passed with no American combat deaths in Indochina, the U.S. command reported today.

According to the American figures for the week of Sept. 16-18, there were no American deaths resulting from hostile action, although there were five deaths attributed to accidental or natural causes.

Seven Americans were listed as wounded, three requiring hospitalization. Four were described as missing in action or captured. Persons listed in the latter category are sometimes transferred to the killed-in-action list when additional information is obtained.

In recent months American casualties have dropped steadily. Last week's report said only one American was reported killed in action in the preceding week.

The latest weekly report brought American casualties in Southeast Asia since Jan. 1, 1967, to the following totals:

- Deaths resulting from hostile action, 45,857.
- Deaths resulting from non-hostile action (accidental and natural), 10,274.
- Wounded requiring hospital care, 153,161.
- Wounded not requiring hospital care, 150,228.
- Total wounded, 303,387.
- Missing, captured or interned, 1,575.
- Missing not resulting from hostile action (mainly desertions), 112.

The preceding statistics cover American casualties throughout the war area, including North and South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The first American to die in the Indochina war was Army Spec. 4 James T. Davis of Livingston, Tenn., killed in a Com-

## 3 Freed POWs Visit Bombed City

HONG KONG, Sept. 21 (Reuters)—Three American pilots freed from a North Vietnamese jail on Sunday toured a bombed city and took refuge from American planes, the North Vietnamese News Agency reported today.

In its first report on the activities of the three men since Sunday night, the official agency said they toured two provinces and Nam Dinh City on Tuesday.

Hand radio quoted relatives of the ex-POWs as saying that "the damage in the bombed areas surpassed their imagination."

## Kissinger Said to Get Soviet Approval Way Seen Clear on European Talks

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI)—An East-West accord is in sight for talks on a European security conference to start in November with parallel discussions in January on mutual troop cuts in Central Europe, allied sources said yesterday.

The Soviet Union, which has opposed any direct link between the two conferences, proposed this agenda in meetings with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, who visited Moscow last week.

Both sets of talks would be preliminary discussions about full conferences at later dates.

This proposal was presented last Friday in Brussels to the North Atlantic Alliance by Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a senior aide to Mr. Kissinger, and by David M. Kennedy, U.S. ambassador to NATO. At another NATO Council meeting in Brussels yesterday, it was reported that all but two or three nations indicated approval of the formula for parallel conferences and general approval is expected, probably at a council meeting Wednesday.

Soviet Objective

The conference on security and cooperation in Europe, as it is officially known, has been a constant Soviet objective. It would assemble representatives of 34 nations to discuss the renunciation of the use of force and the expansion of economic, scientific and other relationships.

Such an assembly, however, would implicitly endorse the status quo of a divided Europe, which is why the United States and other Western powers long were wary about participating in it.

The United States, however, has taken the position that it does not fear that such a conference "will somehow undermine the alliance" and recognizes "both opportunities and pitfalls" in such a meeting.

Finland, with Soviet support,

proposed beginning preliminary talks in Helsinki on Nov. 22, at ambassadorial level, about the form and purpose of the conference, with the conference itself to be held in 1973.

The key obstacle to this proposal had been Western insistence, especially by the United States, that this conference must be linked to a conference on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe, MBFR. The United States initially contended that the troop conference should start before, or at the same time as, the general European conference.

A principal Nixon administration reason for launching talks on mutual troop reductions is to counter congressional demands for unilaterally cutting U.S. troop levels in Europe.

Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential nominee, has proposed a unilateral cut of about 170,000 men in the U.S. contingent of more than 300,000.

It is not believed that the Soviet Union is seriously interested in reducing its troop levels deployed across Eastern Europe, however. To do so would weaken the Soviet hold on the Communist nations of Europe. Nevertheless, U.S. officials maintain that the only plausible course to pursue is the goal of mutual, not unilateral, troop cuts, and, in time, there may be some sign of progress in this direction.

First Bid by Soviet Bloc Nation

Romania Applies to Join IMF, World Bank

By Dusko Doder  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Romania applied for membership in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank yesterday and became the first Soviet-bloc country seeking to join the Western world's financial network.

The step represents a major change for the Communist government of President Nicolae Ceausescu and a setback for the Soviet Union, which has consistently sought greater economic integration among Warsaw Pact nations.

Sources here said Romania's bid is assured favorable consideration since it has the support of all major Western nations.

Trade Growth

Together, the two organizations have promoted growth in world trade and in investment capital movements that would have been impossible without such cooperation.

Romania, which is experiencing economic difficulties in its current five-year plan, would qualify as a developing nation for low-interest World Bank loans and possibly for significant IMF assistance.

The IMF has stiff requirements about convertibility of currencies and Romania presumably would have to meet some of them. The Romanian currency is "soft"—it is not traded on international money markets, and Western businessmen won't accept it.

But the Romanians are expecting that through IMF and World Bank assistance, they would not only gain access to Western technology and capital, but would also attract private investments in the Romanian economy.

Mr. Ceausescu sponsored a law last year allowing such private investments and guaranteeing

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## pt in Warning W. Germany

10, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Egypt renewed to take restrictive measures against West Germany to retaliate for the all-out treatment of Egyptian Jews in Germany, the Middle East Agency said today.

Threat was made by Interior Minister Abdel Kader, who is also acting foreigner, at a meeting with West Ambassador Hans-Georg

Hatem summoned the am-

mor to discuss "the ill treatment of Egyptian residents in Germany as well as the restrictions and restrictions on the entry and exit of Egyptians by West Germany," agency said.



## Brushes Aside Israeli Threats of Attack

## Syria Refuses to Curb Guerrillas

BEIRUT, Sept. 21 (AP).—Syria's President Hafez Assad declared today that his country would not curb Palestinian guerrillas and brushed aside Israeli threats to attack Arab states harboring them.

"We refuse to be reduced to the role of policemen, protecting Israel's border and security," Mr. Assad told a labor rally in Damascus.

"We are unshakably determined to struggle for the restoration of occupied Arab land and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he said. "In this regard there is no room for concessions or compromise."

His 30-minute speech was broadcast by the Syrian state radio.

## Syria Expects Attack

Syria has been expecting an attack from Israel since its 36-hour raid on guerrilla bases in South Lebanon last weekend. Army and civil defense units have been put on alert and tanks and anti-aircraft guns have been moved up around Palestinian refugee camps near Damascus and in the south.

Mr. Assad said Syria will "fight with all its potential against aggression despite the superior American war machine that backs Israel. We realize the

hazards involved, but this is the path of dignity and honor and we shall not shy away from it."

Mr. Assad made it plain that Syria was counting on support from Egypt and Libya in the event of an Israeli attack.

Detained American Meanwhile, the news weekly *Hawadess* said Syria is planning to try Maj. Richard Barrett, the American assistant military attaché in Amman, on spying charges. Damascus will use the trial to denounce American policy in the Middle East, the magazine said. Maj. Barrett was arrested by Damascus authorities on Sept. 19, as he traveled from Amman, through Syria, to Lebanon to see his wife and child.

## Lebanon-Guerrilla Clash

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Sept. 21 (AP).—A Lebanese Army patrol clashed today with a group of Palestinian guerrillas in a village 80 miles south of Beirut.

The clash came a day after Arab mediation efforts between the two sides were said to have ended in agreement to avoid a confrontation.

Travelers arriving in Cyprus from Beirut said two soldiers and one guerrilla were shot in the exchange of fire. Their condition was not immediately known.

## Guerrilla Attack Reported

DAMASCUS, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas rocketed and machine-gunned four Israeli military positions in the occupied Golan Heights during the night, a guerrilla spokesman said today.

The Israeli positions, at Yakouta, Dabousia, Pardawi and Jebbin, suffered casualties and material damage, the spokesman said.

In a separate communiqué, a spokesman said an Israeli military vehicle hit a mine along a dirt road in the heights today, and its occupants were killed or wounded.

## U.S. Accuses North Korea

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—A State Department spokesman said today that North Korea has provided arms aid to Arab terrorists.

The spokesman said North Korea has provided "direct assistance to at least some organizations in the Middle East which are operating in the field of terrorism."

"It is an appalling intervention," he said.

## Israelis Report Roundup

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Israeli security services have rounded up 16 Arabs on the eastern Jordanian West Bank as suspected members of two Arab guerrilla organizations that recently carried out sabotage attacks in the Hebron region, the military command said.

The spokesman said the four Arabs from West Germany.

According to Amnesty, an international group concerned with political offenses and prisoners, the police raided three student residences with drawn guns.

A legal firm in Hamburg challenged the report that the woman, 34-year-old Helen Abu Hadid, a student, had asked to be sent to Israel.

The firm stated that Miss Hadid had said that deportation to Israel or Jordan for sympathizing with terrorists would mean certain death for her.

## Israelis Find Letter-Bombs

(Continued from Page 1)

organization's officials, among others.

The Jewish Agency is the major organization which handles Israeli interests among world Jewry and finances development in the Jewish state.

Transport Minister Shimon Peres and Director-General Moshe Kurtz of the Welfare Ministry were the targets yesterday.

## Retaliatory Attacks

The possibility of retaliatory attacks against Arab terrorists in Europe arose with a report in the newspaper *Hassarets* on the arrest of Mr. Paglin.

A police spokesman said that Mr. Paglin is former operations officer of an underground Jewish group that carried out sabotage operations against the British mandate authorities before Israel's independence.

The former head of that group, known as the Iron Zvi Leumi, is a rightist politician Menachem Begin, who has called for the revival of secret assassin squads to go after terrorists in Europe.

## Pope Returns to Rome

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 21 (AP).—Pope Paul VI returned to the Vatican today from his summer palace in Castelgandolfo in the Alban hills south of Rome.

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OOPS—When Dutch Crown Princess Beatrix toured the historic cheese market in Wörden, near Amsterdam yesterday, a local blacksmith wanted to show the proper respect. It was the chance of a lifetime. But the poor fellow was so overcome with emotion, thus spoiling his royal aim, that he wound up kissing the wrong hand.

## British Experts Say

## Letter-Bombs Use Mousetrap Principle

LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—British bomb-disposal experts yesterday described the method believed to make the explosive-laden envelopes sent in the mail to Israeli diplomats in London.

A police spokesman said the devices operated on the same principle as a mousetrap. The detonator spring is folded back and packed in the bulky

envelope. Opening the letter releases the spring, which strikes the detonator head, setting off the explosive.

The exact nature of the explosive was not known. The letters were all addressed by hand, apparently by the same person, the spokesman said. The envelopes were buff in color and measured six inches by three inches. He said about three to

four ounces of explosive were used.

"It opened close to the body, the letters can be fatal," one police source said. "But if held a few inches away, then much of the blast would be dissipated and the injury caused could be quite minor."

## Size of Playing Card

A postal official said: "You would never expect that the letters contained bombs. They're small—about the size of a playing card. You can't blame the Israelis for not suspecting the contents."

Scotland Yard sources said one blast—which killed Israeli diplomat Ami Shachori, 44—was probably caused by an American-made device about the size and shape of a teabag.

The bags are usually packed with plastic and other explosives and are dumped by "the thousands" from helicopters in Vietnam into Communist-controlled areas, a British Army bomb-disposal officer said. The bags, code-named GRAVEL, explode when stepped on.

The device which killed Mr. Shachori was probably activated by a concealed tape or wire connected to a tiny battery inside the bag, the officer said.

## Rhodesia Still Wants U.K. Pact

## But on Terms of '71 Accord

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that his government still wanted an independence settlement with Britain on the terms agreed with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home last November.

Mr. Smith told the congress of his ruling Rhodesian Front party: "There will be no further negotiations and implementation of

the November settlement is the only issue."

He told more than 500 delegates and observers: "What I have to tell you today, whether you like it or not, is that we have got to keep our options open."

## My Common Sense

"With the evidence that I have before me, I am unable to let my emotions govern my head and my common sense."

The November settlement was signed after nearly a year of negotiations—most of them in secret sessions—but the British government's Peace Commission reported that the proposals were unacceptable to the five million Africans.

Political sources said Mr. Smith's government hopes that Rhodesians will change their minds about rejecting the terms, and that they will be implemented sometime next year.

The Rhodesian Front congress is scheduled to discuss a number of resolutions calling for increased racial segregation, but Mr. Smith today argued against "provocative actions" which could harm settlement chances.

He said his government's non-provocative policies made it possible in some cases to beat economic sanctions, and he cited as an example the resumed chrome sales to the United States.

## EEC Bill Voted In Lords; Last Parliament Step

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The controversial bill to take Britain into the European Economic Community Jan. 1 passed its last legislative hurdle last night when the House of Lords voted it into law. The vote was 161 to 21.

All that is needed now to join the EEC is the Royal Assent by Queen Elizabeth.

The queen's approval is a formality. The ceremony is expected to take place Oct. 17 when both houses of Parliament sit again after the summer recess.

The bill passed the House of Commons, where the real struggle took place between Prime Minister Edward Heath's government and rebel Conservative lawmakers allied with the opposition Labor party, several months ago.

## Hussein's Children Pulled Out of School

LONDON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Three children of Jordan's King Hussein have been withdrawn from schools in Britain because of increased Arab terrorist activity in Europe, British newspapers said today.

Princess Aliya, 16, was attending a school in Somerset, West England, and the Princess Abdullah, 10, and Patsal, 8, were at another in Surrey, south of London. They have not returned for the current term.

Deferred were proposals to dissolve the 22-year-old UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and to order withdrawal of 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, remnants of the 18-country force that fought the North Koreans under the UN flag 20 years ago.

U.S. diplomats were confident that the assembly, which will meet tomorrow to consider the Steering Committee's agenda proposals, would uphold the 16-7 vote, with France abstaining, on the Korean question.

The U.S. representative, George Bush, praised the move.

"This is a critical time in the progress of relations between the

## 3 Days in a Ugandan Prison Bizarre and Casual Cruelty

Andrew Torchia, Associated Press correspondent in East Africa, describes in the following article his experiences in a Ugandan military prison where he and other newsmen were held for three days without formal charges placed against them. The newsmen were released Wednesday night and put aboard a plane to London.

## By Andrew Torchia

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Ugandan soldiers pinned a man on the ground while a woman beat him with a rawhide whip—10, 20, 30 times, until he screamed and writhed and the blood ran.

Thirty other soldiers—officers and men—shouldered around to watch. They laughed, enjoying the spectacle, and no one intervened. The beating went on for minutes—what seemed much longer—before the crowd dispersed and the screaming stopped.

This scene of bizarre and casual cruelty yesterday afternoon was for 13 British, Swedish, American and Canadian detainees their last view of Makindye military prison. None of us knew who the woman was or what the whipping was about. We stood silently in the hot sun at the prison gate, while guards handed back our shoes and money, and tried not to look.

Most of us had spent three days in Makindye and now we were being released from captivity under the undisciplined army that has controlled Uganda for the past 20 months. Ten, including six British and two Swedish newsmen, were being deported on a night flight to London.

Three were freed in Kampala. Many details of what went on in Makindye cannot be told. Their disclosure could endanger others still imprisoned there without being charged and without hope of immediate release. One man has been inside more than a year.

Ugandan soldiers and detectives, swarming around Kampala following a reported invasion from Tanzania Sunday, detained 150 or more Asians and whites, plus uncounted Africans suspected of disloyalty to President Idi Amin. As fear and suspicion mounted against whites and Asians, soldiers wielding submachine guns made arrests at a swimming pool and in a bedroom at midnight.

Many detainees were clubbed with rifle butts. Others were led from their cells and disappeared. Troops trashed dozens of Ugandan police into Makindye as prisoners—leading support to the belief that the fighting in southern

Uganda resulted at least as much from tribal feuds within country as from the guerrilla invasion Gen. Amin had announced.

Some prisoners slept on concrete floors, others blankets or thin mattresses. We were skimpily—sweet tea and bread for breakfast, cold beer, meat scraps and cold corn for dinner.

I was detained by three police officers during dinner at a dry night at a hilltop tourist hotel in Kampala. Where was my pistol, they asked, expecting a spy.

I searched my bed and through the family photographs in my wallet.

I was never formally charged or told what I had done wrong. The offense seemed to be that I was a foreign newsmen who would not accept uncritically off-Kampala pronouncements on fighting.

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## W. German Interior Ministers Tighten Security at Airports

BONN, Sept. 21 (AP).—The interior ministers of West Germany's 10 state governments today ordered sharply increased security measures at all national airports to prevent new acts of terrorism.

Heinz Rühmann, chairman of a standing conference of the state interior ministers, told newsmen after a special session that every passenger and all personal luggage on internal and foreign flights will be subjected to thorough checks from now on.

Meanwhile, Hamburg authorities detained three Jordanians and one Palestinian woman in a series of raids.

The raids were aimed at rounding up Arabs suspected of being in contact with the terrorists responsible for this month's Munich massacre of 11 Israeli sportsmen. Hamburg authorities said that the Palestinian woman was deported to Israel and the three Jordanians were sent back to their country.

Mr. Rühmann said that the new airport controls would remain in effect for an unlimited time.

## Vengeance Feared

He said that the measures are aimed at protecting West German airports against possible Arab vengeance for the Munich shooting in which police killed five of the terrorists.

In Cologne, an anonymous letter-writer has threatened to place bombs aboard Lufthansa airplanes if the airline does not pay

## Train Riders Searched

BRUSSELS, Sept. 21 (AP).—Belgian state policemen yesterday searched passengers on the Brussels-Cologne express train after West German police warned Belgian authorities that an attempt might be made to smuggle explosives into West Germany, a Belgian railways spokesman said today.

Authorities did not connect the case with the series of mail bombings throughout the world.

## Athens Security Move

ATHENS, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Airport authorities reinforced strict security measures today following intensified Arab guerrilla activities throughout the world.

Two police guards armed with submachine guns were placed outside the international terminal building, and two others on the observation platform.

Passengers boarding planes on all flights are being thoroughly searched before they leave the departure lounges.

## Rights Seen Violated

HAMBURG, Sept. 21 (AP).—Amnesty International criticized today what it called the violation of "the most basic rights" by the police in expelling the four Arabs from West Germany.

According to Amnesty, an international group concerned with political offenses and prisoners, the police raided three student residences with drawn guns.

A legal firm in Hamburg challenged the report that the woman, 34-year-old Helen Abu Hadid, a student, had asked to be sent to Israel.

The firm stated that Miss Hadid had said that deportation to Israel or Jordan for sympathizing with terrorists would mean certain death for her.

## Jordanians Curb Links With Israel

JERUSALEM, Sept. 21 (AP).—Direct two-way tourist traffic between Israel and Jordan—Israel's closest link with any of its Arab neighbors—has been halted by the Jordanian government, it was learned yesterday.

Travel agents in East Jerusalem said they were informed Sunday by Amman that the government was discontinuing two-month-old organized tours across the bridges spanning the Jordan River border.

Tourists may still cross the bridges in either direction, but will not be permitted to return by the same route.

The Jordanian move was believed to have been caused by pressure on Amman from other Arab states at the Arab League conference of foreign ministers two weeks ago.

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## Bundestag Votes Pension Reform; Key Test Today

BONN, Sept. 21 (AP).—Parliament passed today a compromise pension-reform bill in one of its last acts before a confidence vote tomorrow which Chancellor Willy Brandt was expected to lose, clearing the way for new elections.

The opposition Christian Democrats, demonstrating their power, rammed through amendment after amendment yesterday as the draft of Mr. Brandt's pension bill failed to win parliamentary majorities.

Each opposition amendment won by 248 votes to 247, showing that Mr. Brandt could not muster a simple majority.

One key absentee whose vote could have given Mr. Brandt's side half of the vote, at least, was ex-Economics Minister Karl Schiller. Pending with Mr. Brandt, he pointedly boycotted the Bundestag, parliament's lower house.

In today's vote, the amended bill raising pensions won approval by 493 votes, with no votes against it.

## WEATHER

	° F	
ALGERIA	77	61 Partly sunny
AMSTERDAM	57	61 Sunny
ANKARA	77	77 Very cloudy
ATHENS	77	81 Partly sunny
BEIRUT	77	85 Partly sunny
BELGRADE	77	85 Cloudy
BELIN	77	81 Partly sunny
BRUSSELS	77	63 Sunny
BUDAPEST	77	61 Sunny
CAIRO	77	81 Sunny
CASABLANCA	77	75 Cloudy
CHONGKING	77	75 Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	59	69 Very cloudy
COSTA MESA	77	77 Sunny
DUBLIN	59	77 Very cloudy
EDMUNDSTOWN	59	77 Overcast
GENEVA	57	67 Very cloudy
FRANKFORT	77	63 Sunny
GENEVA	57	67 Sunny
HONG KONG	77	77 Cloudy
ISTANBUL	77	81 Cloudy
LA PALMA	77	77 Cloudy
LISBON	77	68 Cloudy
LONDON	77	68 Partly sunny
MADRID	77	85 Rain
MILAN	77	68 Sunny
MONTREAL	77	63 Sunny
MOSCOW	77	63 Very cloudy
MUNICH	77	69 Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	77	89 Rain
OSLO	77	69 Very cloudy
PARIS	77	68 Very cloudy
ROME	77	83 Sunny
STOCKHOLM	77	68 Partly sunny
STOCKHOLM	77	85 Overcast
TOKYO	77	85 Sunny
TUNIS	77	81 Sunny
VENICE	77	68 Sunny
VIENNA	77	61 Cloudy
WARSAW	77	61 Cloudy
WASHINGTON	77	63 Cloudy
ZURICH	77	63 Sunny

(Yesterday's reading: U.S. Co.



## Domestic Priorities Cited

# Govern Unit Assails on Defense Budget

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The McGovern defense unit assailed President Nixon's \$100-billion military budget today, saying it would bankrupt the country and lead to a "decade of economic disaster."

Repeating the Democratic Party's charge that the Nixon administration is "bankrupting the country," the McGovern unit said the budget would lead to a "decade of economic disaster."

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Proxmire, D. Wis.; retired Army Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin; retired Rear Adm. Gene LaRocca; Robert Scott Jr., former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency; and Floyd Smith, an official of the International Association of Machinists.

Program to Aid Elderly  
NORTH BERGEN, N.J., Sept. 21 (UPI).—Sen. McGovern proposed yesterday a \$4.1-billion federal program to aid the elderly.

In a statement issued as he brought his presidential campaign to this city in the Democratic stronghold of Hudson County to address a senior citizens' luncheon, he accused the Nixon administration of having failed older Americans and outlined the steps he would attempt if elected.

At the luncheon, he outlined his proposed remedies briefly after standard attacks on the Nixon administration's policies.

His statement spelled out the program in more detail. Some of it was new, but the major expensive item, the supplemental income program, funded out of general federal revenues to provide the disabled with a minimum monthly income of \$150, was set forth in his Wall Street speech last month.

Sen. McGovern did not estimate the cost of his proposals in his formal statement, but aides provided them. He proposed:

● An increase in the Social Security benefits paid to widows from \$2.5 to 100 percent of their deceased husband's benefits. (Cost: \$1.1 billion).

● An increase in the amount of earnings elderly workers are allowed without reducing Social Security benefits. Under the plan, a single retired worker could earn as much as \$8,000 a year and still receive some benefits and a retired couple could earn more than \$11,000.

● A provision that men be eligible for reduced Social Security benefits at age 63 on the same basis now afforded to women. (Cost: no change).

● Retention of a cost-of-living adjustment, that was voted into law this year to make sure the income supplement program would be "inflation-proof."

In addition, he said that he favored immediate expansion of Medicare to cover needed out-of-hospital prescription drugs. He also proposed the termination of the monthly charge for doctors' bills under Medicare. This would cost \$1.4 billion, aides estimated.

Sen. McGovern said such weapons as the Trident and B-1 bomber jeopardize control by upstaging Soviet nuclear balance appearing as a threat forces and as a U.S. of the arms race.

He quoted the Brookings Institution as saying that funding and expansion of programs would bring down defense budget by

costs of our weapons, and our wars are bankrupting our ability to lead a decent life for our home," the panel said.

McGovern's approach, said L. would:



EXPLOSIVE SPEECH—Sen. George McGovern displaying anti-personnel bombs that he said were being used against North Vietnam during strong anti-war speech in Philadelphia Wednesday. He said these bombs were "capable of doing nothing but tearing human flesh," and that we are "standing off at a safe distance and raining the terrible technology of death on helpless people below."

## 2 Workers, McGovern Argue His Policy On War, Amnesty

By Douglas E. Kneeland

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Sen. George S. McGovern engaged yesterday in a sharp debate about his policies on amnesty and the Vietnam war with two workers as he toured the huge Western Electric Co. plant here.

A little more than halfway through a handshaking visit with many of the 9,500 workers at the plant, which manufactures telephone switching systems, the Democratic presidential candidate was confronted by Don Gischler, 30 years old, who said he was a registered Democrat who had voted for Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama in 1968, and by Carl Bitler, 33, who said that he was a Republican.

The exchange, unusual in this campaign in which Mr. McGovern has been largely cheered for his opposition to the Vietnam war, went like this:

Mr. Gischler: "How come you want amnesty for traitors?"  
Sen. McGovern: "I don't."  
Mr. Gischler: "That's not the way I understand it."  
Sen. McGovern: "I'm not for traitors."

Mr. Gischler: "Well, the people that left this country won't fight for Vietnam and for America."  
Sen. McGovern: "They don't believe in the war."  
Mr. Gischler: "That's right."  
Sen. McGovern: "We hung German officers at the end of World War I... interrupted at this point."

Mr. Gischler: (pointing to a POW bracelet, with a name on it, that he was wearing). "This man right here is a prisoner of war."  
Sen. McGovern: "That's right. And Nixon's keeping him in jail by keeping this war going."

Mr. Gischler: "Well, I don't believe that."  
Sen. McGovern: "Well, he is. That's... interrupted again."  
Mr. Gischler: "I'm a Vietnam veteran."  
Sen. McGovern: "He's been there since 1967. What's Nixon done to get him out?"

Mr. Gischler: "He's trying to get him out."  
Sen. McGovern: "How? By bombing the hell out of people?"  
Mr. Gischler: "Right. He should have bombed a hell of a lot more out of them."

Sen. McGovern: "Well, listen, do you think that's going to get the prisoners out?"  
Mr. Gischler: "I do. That's right."  
Sen. McGovern: "How do you think they got in prison in the first place?"

Mr. Gischler: "I think it will get them out of prison. Every one of them."  
Sen. McGovern: "Why?"  
Mr. Gischler: "To show them we have power over here and not just a funky second-rate... (here Sen. McGovern interrupts as man finishes sentence)... country."

Sen. McGovern: "Do you think it works?"  
Mr. Gischler: "Yes, I do think it works."  
Sen. McGovern: "Well, what's happening?"  
Mr. Gischler: "It worked in World War II against Japan."  
Sen. McGovern: "That man stayed in prison ever since 1947."  
Mr. Gischler: "That's right. My wife wears one (POW bracelet), too."  
Sen. McGovern: "Well, what is... (as man keeps talking about bracelets and conversation becomes unintelligible for a moment)."

## Agnew Slip May Have Forced Nixon to Order Grain Probe

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—A misstatement by Vice-President Agnew apparently led President Nixon yesterday to order an FBI investigation into the sale of 400 million bushels of wheat to the Soviet Union.

Tuesday, in Minneapolis, Mr. Agnew said at a news conference that President Nixon had ordered the FBI to investigate the sales to determine whether grain exporters had made windfall profits out of it.

The Vice-President said that the investigation was "in progress." However, an FBI spokesman in Washington said that no request for such an investigation had been received.

Yesterday, Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said that the President had ordered an FBI investigation to determine whether exporters had made "illegal excess profits."

According to sources on Capitol Hill, the President, until Mr. Agnew had made his statement, had had no intention of ordering such an investigation.

Complete Surprise  
Following Mr. Ziegler's statement at his noon press briefing, Rep. John Melcher, D. Mont., a member of a House Agriculture subcommittee that has held three days of hearings into possible windfall profits by the exporters, said in an interview:

"I have been told that the Vice-President's announcement came as a complete surprise to the White House, but that a decision was made, with the Department of Agriculture agreeing, that he had to be taken off the hook and backed up."

"We again have a situation where the egg has picked his own fleas as in the Watergate case."

"Regardless of the merits of President Nixon's investigating President Nixon's U. S. Department of Agriculture, the report will lack credibility. A better approach would be an investigation directed by a blue-ribbon panel."

Sources here and other sources with Vice-President Agnew said yesterday that he had asked Casper W. Weinberger, director of the Office of Management and Budget who also was in Minneapolis Tuesday, what he should say at the news conference if asked about charges of "windfall profits" by exporters.

Suggestion Sticks  
According to these sources, Mr. Weinberger suggested several things and then added facetiously that he might tell reporters that the FBI was looking into it since it has a "business practices division."

Evidently, these sources said, this stuck in the Vice-President's mind.

A source here said that at a morning conference of Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz with his aides, the secretary was somewhat appalled at what Mr. Agnew had said, but it was decided that it was necessary to "cover up" for him. Hence, this source said, Mr. Ziegler's comment.

Mr. Shriver confirmed a statement in Washington by Henry Kimelman, the finance chairman of the Democratic ticket headed by Sen. George McGovern, who said no Kennedy money had been received by the last filing date, Aug. 31. He added that to his knowledge none has come in from the Kennedy family since.

"We hope to get some contributions from the Kennedys," Mr. Kimelman said. "We would welcome it. I can't think of anything we'd rather have. But we haven't received any."

Mr. Kimelman was responding to a demand by Clark MacGregor, the Republican campaign director, who called on the McGovern-Shriver headquarters to "come clean" on Kennedy money in the campaign.

## Nixon's Armor-Plated Car Dented In Collision With a Bike Rider

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—President Nixon's new five-ton, armor-plated limousine has come out second best in a collision with a bicycle. The president was not in his car at the time.

After the collision yesterday, the bicycle rider, Orville Jackson, 32, of Washington, reported no damage, while the police said the \$500,000 Lincoln Continental limousine was damaged on the left rear fender and doors. Total damage was put at more than \$100.

Mr. Jackson, a student, was shaken up and later examined at a hospital. He said that five policemen came to the hospital to give him a ticket for failing to stay in his lane of traffic.

The collision occurred as both the car and the bicycle were turning into a service station.

Mr. Jackson said he quickly realized that the car was occupied by Secret Service agents.

"You know," he said, "that car had four radios, and these guys had guns sticking out of their coats."

## New York Opens Corruption Fight

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller has named Maurice Nadjari special prosecutor to head New York City's five district attorneys in an effort to combat corruption in the criminal justice system—from the policeman on the beat to the court bench.

Mr. Nadjari, a veteran prosecutor who recently acted as counsel to a state-appointed commission that investigated New York City government, plans to engage 60 lawyers and 120 investigators to assist him.

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## eu Bars ls' Plan Coalition

### ances Proposal rafty Plot?

Craig R. Whitney  
Sept. 21 (UPI).—President Van Thieu rejected the Sept. 11 Communist proposal for a three-part government in South Vietnam.

He said the political situation in South Vietnam is determined by the Vietnamese people themselves without foreign interference. He was believed to have rejected the Communist proposal because it is essentially a Communist plot to take over the country.

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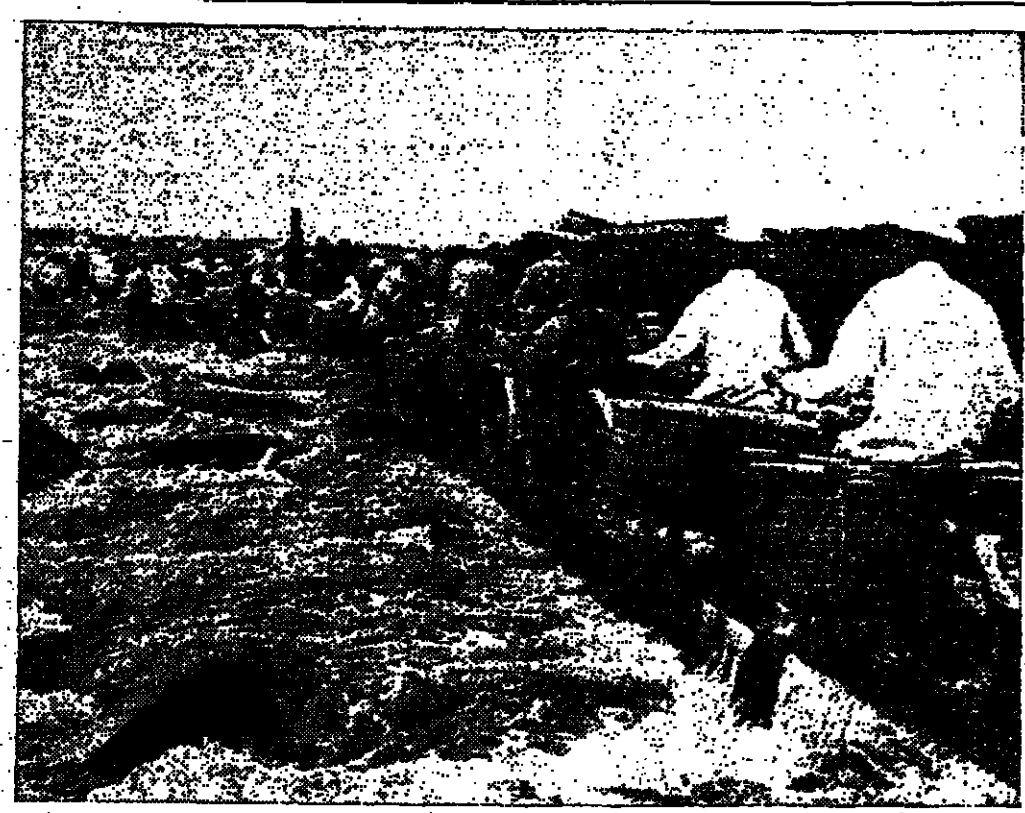
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COMING BACK—South Vietnam civilians on bicycles and motorcycles crossing river in Que Son district recently to search for personal belongings after the area was recaptured by government troops. Span crossing river was destroyed in fighting.

## In Attempt to Block Supplies From North

### U.S. Mining Waterways Below the DMZ

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—U.S. planes have been mining the coastal rivers and canals of northern Quang Tri Province, just below the Demilitarized Zone, to prevent the North Vietnamese from moving supplies across the border.

The mining is part of a U.S. effort to disrupt the flow of supplies from North Vietnam to the South Vietnamese front lines. The mines are placed in the rivers and canals, which are the main routes for the movement of goods and people.

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border by boat, a senior U.S. Air Force officer has disclosed.

This is believed to be the first U.S. mining of waterways in South Vietnam. The officer said the mining was begun after aerial reconnaissance indicated that the North Vietnamese, in trying to prevent last

weekend's recapture of Quang Tri City, had moved supplies not only on the roads from the DMZ but also by boat.

The disclosure—with President Nguyen Van Thieu's assertion during a visit to the northern front yesterday that the area of Dong Ha north of Quang Tri City would be "sacrificed" as a battleground—indicated that it would be a long time before the 320,000 people who once lived in Quang Tri Province would be allowed to return.

Mined Since May  
North Vietnamese ports and waterways have been mined since last May 8, when President Nixon said he was taking "decisive action" against the Communist offensive, which began March 30.

The bulk of the U.S. air effort recently has been directed against the Communists' long-range artillery, which has been firing at Quang Tri City all summer. More than 115 of these guns had been destroyed in and just north of Quang Tri since the offensive began. The guns can fire six rounds a minute and have a range of 19 miles.

Other U.S. officials indicated that the summer-long campaign that finally succeeded in retaking Quang Tri City had resulted in heavy casualties for the South Vietnamese marines and paratroopers.

They said that South Vietnamese forces had 36,000 men killed and 90,000 wounded in the fighting since the enemy offensive began.

In June, however, the same officials said the figures were 30,000 killed and 50,000 wounded. Not all the fighting has been in Quang Tri Province, but the heaviest continuous battle of the summer was concentrated there.

North Vietnamese casualties in the same period were estimated to have risen from 70,000 killed to more than 100,000, the officials said.

Bill Would Ban  
Trips to Nations  
At War With U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—A law banning unauthorized trips by Americans to enemy nations is being proposed by the House Internal Security Committee chairman in the wake of actress Jane Fonda's Hanoi broadcasts to U.S. servicemen.

Under the bill, offered yesterday by Rep. Richard H. Ichord, D., Mo., it would be a felony, punishable by up to 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine, for anyone to make an unauthorized visit to a nation at war with the United States.

The measure, an amendment to the 1950 Internal Security Act, would let the President authorize such travel when he deems it is in the national interest.

Rep. Ichord said the bill is aimed at actions such as those of Miss Fonda and others who, "like her, have traveled to Hanoi to publicly demonstrate their sympathy for the enemy in a bitter and prolonged undeclared war in Southeast Asia."

Committee sources said the Justice Department apparently has no case against Miss Fonda under existing law. A department official met privately with the committee yesterday but refused to discuss details of the department's probe.

Finland Wins  
Helsinki, Sept. 21 (AP).—The three-week-old Finnish coalition government today survived easily its first vote of confidence. Three opposition parties, Communists, Conservatives and Agrarians, each proposed motions on the government's old-age pension policy. The government has 107 of the 200 seats in parliament.

London Flights Halted  
For 3 Hours by Fog  
LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Dense morning fog closed London's Heathrow Airport for more than three hours today, packing terminal buildings with delayed passengers and snarling air traffic throughout Europe.

One wing of an Air France Boeing-727 grazed the ground today as it touched down at Gatwick Airport in fog. A wing flap was damaged, but the pilot was able to straighten the plane and land it safely.

Lockout Threat  
Ending Strike in  
Northern Spain

VIGO, Spain, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Thousands of strikers in Spain's biggest industrial walkout in almost a year returned to their jobs today under the threat of a lockout. But many of them refused to work, industry sources said.

The sources said about 9,000 of the 16,500 workers who struck to protest the dismissal of auto workers have resumed working. Today was the deadline set by employers for the strikers to return to work or face a lockout.

The strike started 12 days ago when the 4,000-member labor force of the Citroën auto plant in this northwestern Spanish city walked off their jobs to press demands that the work week be shortened from 46 to 44 hours. Citroën then fired five workers for alleged acts of violence, a dismissal which led to a spreading protest movement that eventually paralyzed 23 plants in Vigo.

Meanwhile, management and labor were negotiating within the government-controlled labor unions on workers' demands that the dismissed auto workers be reinstated and that strikers who were arrested by police will not lose their jobs.

Leone Opens  
Parliamentary  
Meeting in Rome

ROME, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—President Giovanni Leone today opened the 60th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union with a call for action to eliminate violence and terrorism from international relations.

The Italian leader was speaking to more than 1,000 delegates from 71 countries gathered in the lower house of the Italian parliament, the Montecitorio Palace. Mr. Leone defined major areas in which international action was urgent.

Parliaments, he said, must formulate an appeal "today more than ever topical and highly dramatic—and not only an appeal, but also a definition of valid instruments of international cooperation—so that violent and terrorist political pressures are eliminated from the field of international relations."

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## How North Vietnamese Live With the Bombing

(Continued from Page 1)

tecent-century style hand labor. A man with a sledge hammer breaks big stones into little ones for the roadbed and stockpiles various-sized rocks for quick highway repairs. Women with pairs of baskets on their shoulders carry earth and mud for the repair jobs. Other women pack stones into place to fill a hole by hand.

Or Cars, Too

Or cars carry repair materials, sacks of rice and drums of oil and gasoline, as much as two tons to the road. A modern touch is the use of salvaged truck wheels. The rubber tires and ball bearings make the loads easier to pull, and the big yellow oxen sometimes even trot.

At the Dao River, actually a broad canal one-third the width of the Mississippi River, one of the highway bridges has been wrecked by well-placed bombs. An excellent pontoon bridge already has been built in its place. Our old Russian Volga sedan crosses at 15 miles an hour after a wait for a woman sentry to get a telephone call that the one-way traffic is reversed and wave us on.

The bridge rests on a line of scow-shaped barges, formed from two sheet metal halves, each about the size and shape of the back of a dump truck, bolted together end to end. These are anchored by steel cables against the six or seven-knot current. Parallel steel beams run across the row of pontoons and are topped by crosswise boards to form the bridge surface.

At each end are spare pontoons and stacks of steel beams and boards, ready to build a substitute bridge if this one is knocked out. Roadside construction of these pontoons is a common sight, where a gang of men and women can be seen with a stack of sheet steel and a welding torch, putting them together one at a time.

At another collapsed bridge, one of North Vietnam's simple ferries takes trucks and cars across six or eight at a time, with a horde of pedestrians and bicyclists filling in empty places. The ferry is a steel barge, with a hand-operated, counter-weighted ramp at each end. It is powered by a small diesel riverboat chained to one side.

Moving On

Night falls, and modern forklifts begin to load crates and oil drums aboard the trucks. Drivers gun their engines, and the trucks begin pulling out into the highway to begin the trip south.

Chinese-built jeeps and buses begin to appear on the road. Before long, motor traffic in each direction is moving at the rate of three or four a minute, going 30 to 40 miles an hour.

Most run with shielded headlights or by the dim glow of special green headlights. Palm fronds cover metal racks extending out over most of the windshields to prevent a stray beam of light from being reflected to a U.S. bomber. Buses are painted with elaborate camouflage patterns.

A whistle sounds, and there is the chug of a steam engine. The night train from Nam Dinh pulls into sight, carrying 13 passenger cars to Hanoi.

"The train is hidden out in the countryside during the day," says one of the escorts. "We wouldn't want it in the station in the daytime."

After dark, he says, it goes into the ruined train station, picks up its passengers, and makes the trip to Hanoi. He says that another train runs all the way to Vinh, 165 miles south of Hanoi, with occasional interruptions when the bombs find their mark. He says that this main line used to run all the way to Saigon but that the stretch south of Vinh has not operated since the Communist Viet Minh forces tore up the tracks in the war against the French in the early 1950s.

The occasional huge SAM missiles that have been seen parked under the trees also have been pulled out and are being hauled up and down the highway. The big finned rockets, two feet in diameter and perhaps 20 feet long, are on light two-wheel mobile launchers fitted with some sort of fuel tank and are hauled by truck or even a jeep.

Cheap and Mobile  
The SAM launchers appear surprisingly mobile, as well as surprisingly cheap. The simple steel frames could be put together for a few hundred dollars apiece at the side of the road, same as the pontoons.

These and other observations in Hanoi and in traveling 750 miles on trips south and east of the capital have led to the clear impression that North Vietnam has learned to live with the bombing.

The North Vietnamese response involves first of all the dispersal of everything essential to operating the economy and carrying on the war. Arms, food, industry, schools, essential services—all are spread out along the roads and through the villages. The country is one vast warehouse and factory. It affords a poor target, unless the entire country is to be considered a target for saturation bombing.

But on an early morning walk

near my hotel, I heard the pock-a-pock-a-pock-a-pock of a diesel engine. In the lobby of an office building stood a big portable Chinese or Russian generator. Big cables snaked out of the door and along the street to the essential operations that had to be kept going.

For the rest, when the electricity goes off, they are ready to use gasoline lanterns, kerosene lamps and candles.

Next: An interview with Premier Pham Van Dong.

Nixon Signs Bill  
Aiding Widows of  
Retired Military

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—President Nixon signed into law today legislation providing the first real survivor benefits for widows and orphans of retired military personnel.

Retirement pay in the past generally has ended when the retiree died. Under the new law, survivors will continue to draw up to 55 percent of what the retiree was paid.

Congress drafted the law after learning that many survivors of retired military men—some of them widows of high-ranking officers—had been left almost destitute.

"It is too often overlooked that America's military families serve our country in a real way as do the men and women in uniform," Mr. Nixon said. "They share the sacrifices and hardships of duty as well as its satisfactions and glory."

The new law gives military personnel the same survivor benefit privileges enjoyed by federal civil servants. Both the military personnel and the taxpayers will contribute to a fund to finance the new benefits.

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## Murder by Mail

The recent series of incidents involving the dispatch of explosive devices in the mail—which has already caused one death—is more than an example of perverted ingenuity, more than just another aspect of the cycle of reprisals that marks the present stage of the war in the Middle East. To an even greater extent than the abuse of international airways and their depots for acts of terror, bombs in the post are an offense against one of the most sensitive and important means of linking the peoples of the world.

Thus they give dramatic and tragic point to Secretary-General Waldheim's warning to the General Assembly of the risk of "steady erosion, through indiscriminate violence, of the already tenuous structure of international law, order and behavior, in which innocent people, often completely unconnected with the issues involved, will increasingly become victims."

Mr. Waldheim recognizes, as everyone must, that terror is a "very complex phenomenon," that its roots often "lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair so deep that men are prepared to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in the attempt to effect radical changes." It is also argued, on behalf of the terrorists, that they do less damage, in quantitative terms, than nations which war against nations, or against segments of their own people.

The difference between the latter "institutionalized" violence and that which arises from private groups and individuals is that in war, foreign or civil, a government assumes responsibility for the acts committed by its agents. The source of the violence is known and means do exist—however inadequately they may function—for imposing restraints

or holding the guilty accountable. But how, except through the processes of criminal law, can a secret band of assassins be controlled? How can there be negotiations with extremists whose very existence implies that what they are fighting for is non-negotiable, unacceptable to any majority that now exists?

It is against this concept of private war that the world community must gird itself, and must recognize that those governments which encourage, or even merely tolerate, such activities are themselves evading a responsibility, and threatening the whole structure of trade, communications, intercourse on every plane, that alone can make life on this troubled planet endurable for any government, any system, any people.

Not many today would accept the concept of international order set forth in Rudyard Kipling's fantasy of the year 2000, in which the "Aerial Board of Control," through its regulation of "traffic and all it implies," actually rules the world. But the threat posed by international terrorism to "traffic and all it implies" is real enough, and the traffic vital enough, for the United Nations to consider, seriously and urgently, Mr. Waldheim's proposal to take up the issue.

Without some international agreement on this, international agreements on almost everything else, whether in regard to territory, cultural and economic exchanges, or the innocent passage of any person or thing from one country to another will be violated. With such an agreement, improvement in every field of world relations might be advanced, not only by the restriction of terror, but by providing practice and precedent in a workable and essential area of global cooperation.

## Israel's Risks

"Only by daring to take risks for the sake of our country and our rights can the danger be overcome and eliminated," Premier Golda Meir told her parliament last week. Subjected to continuing terrorist onslaught, Israel has now launched a campaign of direct military action focused on the training and command centers of Palestinian guerrilla activity in Lebanon and Syria.

These actions are indeed risky, for Israel itself and for the Middle East, delicately poised always between fire and cease-fire. The governments of Syria, Egypt and Libya have now threatened to "retaliate" for any Israeli actions against their territory, while the shaky Lebanese are perilously squeezed between their own pro and anti-Palestinian factions.

The Israeli raids have not been massive reprisals arising from fury or frustration at terrorist assaults. Rather, according to reports from the scene, they seem to have been carefully and specifically targeted against the guerrilla bases. This is of course all to the good, but whether these swift displays of force will serve any long-term purpose is another and quite open question. They obviously could not forestall the terrorist killing of an Israeli diplomat in London by a bomb sent through the mails. King Hussein was finally able to crush the guerrilla infrastructure in Jordan two years ago, but it is one thing for an Arab government to maintain consistent pressure in its own ter-

ritory and another for the uprooting job to be done by a foreign army. Furthermore, as the United States has learned over the painful years in Vietnam, destruction of bridges and bombardments of assumed base areas is not necessarily an effective way of coping with an irregular or guerrilla force.

The extremist Palestinian organizations, with their designs for random terror across the world, are a liability to the Arab governments as much as they are a danger to Israel, and their disruptive power must be curbed if there are to be any moves toward peace in the Middle East. The Soviet Union, now reportedly shipping weapons to the guerrillas, should be held responsible along with Arab governments for the destructive encouragement which these groups are receiving.

But demolishing the Palestinian strike force is not solving the real Palestinian problem, and sooner, rather than later, Israel must show itself willing to take risks on the political issues as well as the military. As the other side of the current anti-guerrilla drive, Israel has the responsibility of proffering a political alternative to the displaced Palestinians whose intense grievance remains and who—up to now—have seen no means other than violence to gain an identity. The sooner the atmosphere can be restored to one of taking political risks for peace, the better for all in the Middle East and elsewhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bonn's Early Election

Chancellor Willy Brandt has bowed to the inevitable in taking steps to dissolve West Germany's Bundestag 10 months before the expiration of its four-year term. The inability of his coalition of Social and Free Democrats to govern effectively, after crucial defections, had been demonstrated as long ago as April, when it failed to get the 1972 budget passed. It was illustrated again this week, when the government lost two important votes involving amendments to its pension reform package.

The government's current weakness does not necessarily portend an easy election victory in November for the opposition Christian Union parties, however. Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, leader of the tiny Free Democratic party, will campaign on solid accomplishments in foreign policy, including friendship treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, agreements expanding contacts between East and West Germans, and implementation of the four-

power pact aimed at bolstering West Berlin's security.

It seems doubtful that the opposition can win many votes with the charge that these achievements represent a sellout of German interests or surrender of German territory. Rainer Barzel, the Christian Democratic Union candidate for chancellor, is in no position to make this accusation in any event because his forces split three ways in the Bundestag vote on ratification of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw last May.

The government appears much more vulnerable to the complaint that it has mismanaged the economy and failed to curb inflation. A bitter row over economic policy brought the resignation in July of Dr. Karl Schiller, economics and finance minister, and gave the opposition plenty of campaign ammunition. The election may hinge on how seriously West Germans regard an inflation rate that would be regarded as modest by most other Western countries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 22, 1897

PARIS—In view of the general reopening of the Paris theatres next month, the Prefect of Police has sent a circular to the police commissaires relative to precautions against fire in places of amusement. The managers of theatres are again to be reminded that the alterations to their buildings recommended by the inspection committees must be carried out, otherwise their establishments will have to remain closed.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 22, 1922

PARIS—Even though she has the right to do many things, the strongest argument against smoking by woman is the fact that it simply does not become her. Does she want to lose her most precious possessions of grace and delicacy and cleanliness? Then let her smoke, chew, spit, swear, swap vile yams, run gambling joints and so on, just as millions of men do. But then, after that, will she be content with her vastly diminished destiny?



## Russia's Wheat Steal

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The serious question to be asked about the deal with Russia is not what the big exporting firms made financially. The serious question is what the United States as a whole gained diplomatically.

The central fact is that this country baited the Soviet Union out of the highest spot it has been in since the Cuba missile crisis. The evidence so far suggests that, in return President Nixon and Henry Kissinger got next to nothing.

The chief features of the wheat deal are not in doubt. Bad climatic conditions yielded a disastrous harvest in Russia this year. As a result the Soviet wheat crop this year was more than 20 percent below the crop last year.

### Serious Trouble

Unless the deficit was filled, the Soviet authorities would have been in serious trouble. Allocations of the country's basic foodstuffs would certainly have had to be cut back. Probably there would have been shortages in some areas. Perhaps the regime would have been obliged to ration or to institute other highly unpopular measures.

As it happened, the Soviet authorities were spared these difficulties because they were able to meet their wheat deficit by purchases in the United States. Between July 1 and Sept. 1, the Russians bought about 10 million metric tons of American wheat from the big grain exporters.

The timing of these purchases is critical. Previous to July, the Russians had either not known or more likely masked—the true extent of their wheat shortage. In early spring, in conversations with Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butte and Secretary of Commerce Peter Peterson, the Soviet authorities had given the impression that their wheat deficit was not so bad—except perhaps in the area of feed grains.

When President Nixon went to Moscow at the end of May, the Russians were elaborately casual about their needs. They backed away from various proffered deals in ways that suggested they were not in desperate trouble.

### Harvest Is Down

But by July 1, when the actual buying began, Washington was no longer in the dark about Russia's plight. The American Embassy in Moscow had furnished Washington with a revised estimate of Soviet agricultural conditions. It predicted—accurately as it turned out—that the wheat harvest would be down by more than 20 percent. Equally it was known at that date that the Russians could only make up their deficit from American stocks. The Canadians had already committed the great bulk of their exportable wheat surplus in previous deals with China and Russia. Australia had only a slight reserve. France and Argentina—the other two traditional wheat suppliers—had next to nothing on hand.

On July 1, in other words, the circumstances were perfect for striking a tough deal with Moscow. Certainly Washington had no need to make the terms of payment easier for the Russians. Some political concessions—in the Near East or Vietnam—might well have been demanded in connection with the deal. The more so as President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger have always proclaimed that in dealing with the Russians they are tough guys, partial to the

theory of "linkages" whereby accord in one field should be linked to agreement in another.

Instead of holding out for a tough deal, however, the United States in two ways made payment easy for the Russians. On July 8, the Department of Agriculture extended Russia a \$500 million credit to help pay for the wheat over three years at a very favorable rate.

Secondly, the Department of Agriculture made up part of the price paid by the Russians for the wheat through a subsidy program. The Russians bought the wheat at the going world price of \$1.63 a bushel. The Department of Agriculture paid the exporters the difference between that price and the American market price. Because of the large Russian purchases, the American price went up as high as \$2.30 a bushel.

The upshot was a saving to Russia of about \$100 million.

Why the Department of Agriculture went along with this deal is not mysterious. Agriculture has the big grain exporters as its main clients, and it will normally stand on its head to maintain American export markets for agricultural products.

But how about the White House? Where were those hard-nosed negotiators Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger? Did they extract from the Russians some concession on Vietnam or the Near East? If so, where is the evidence? Or is it, as seems more likely, that, having forced the State Department out of such business, they simply missed the opportunity because all they cared about was a show of accommodation that would look good in the presidential campaign?

## The Politics of Crime

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—It is ironic but unsurprising that policemen's organizations have endorsed President Nixon for re-election. Dr. Nixon has done nothing to help policemen, but not surprising since he plays upon the negative, defensive, inward-looking attitudes which prevail in the police community.

Policemen tend to see themselves as misunderstood by the society they serve. Outsiders, they believe, do not really appreciate police work, its danger and complexity and odd stretches of boredom. Coming from culturally conservative backgrounds themselves, most policemen instinctively react against the deviant or the unfamiliar. Even in their off-duty hours they tend to socialize with other policemen and their wives.

What is needed is to make police work into more of a profession. To accomplish these purposes, the police should be better paid, better educated, and their relationships with the courts, the probation and family counseling agencies, and with the larger community should be more open, more sophisticated and more flexible. To accomplish these purposes, the police have to reorganize their work, see their work from fresh perspectives and be encouraged to do more research and try new ideas. The best policemen recognize these needs and are eager for constructive change.

### Handcuffs Off

Instead, Mr. Nixon encourages the misconception that the police are in great shape, have no internal problems, and all we need is more of them plus judges and legislators who will crack down on permissiveness and "take the handcuffs off the police."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## Letter From Moscow A Long, Hard Summer

By Robert G. Kaiser

"This summer has been capricious and difficult."

—Pravda.

MOSCOW.—For millions of Russians, from Leonid I. Brezhnev himself to a Moscowite with a few apple trees around his suburban dacha, this has been a lousy month. The fall harvest, one of the biggest events in the year for the Soviet Union, has been poor. The consequences of its failures will be felt all year.

It is difficult for an outsider to imagine the significance of the harvest in Soviet life. Judging by the press, it has been the principal preoccupation of the nation's leaders for some time. The front pages of virtually all Soviet newspapers have been filled for weeks with exhortations to bring in a good crop. Television repeats the message. "Don't lose a single stalk, a single grain!" Pravda's main headline urged the other day.

Thousands of ordinary citizens are pressed into duty to help with the harvest. Thousands of trucks and busses are diverted from their normal work to help move the crop from the fields.

### Sabotage by Nature

The exhortations are serious. So is the extensive reporting in the Soviet press about mistakes, bad management and even thievery that have hindered the harvest. But the major problem this year was not mismanagement or inefficient workers, important as these may have been. This year nature sabotaged the Soviet harvest. Long, hot, dry, scorching and threatening began a few weeks ago.

The ramifications of an inadequate harvest are vast. They begin with the gloomy look on the face of a Saturday gardener in a village near Moscow who dug up his potato patch last weekend. He found that a stingy mother nature had given him a small harvest of stunted, unappetizing spuds.

In Moscow's central market, where farmers sell the produce from their private plots of land, prices have shot up. Cauliflower that cost about 90 cents a pound (at the inflated official exchange rate) a year ago now costs \$1.80. The price of apples has also doubled. Lettuce is rare and selling at winter prices of \$1.80 a pound.

In state shops, some limits have been imposed on the quantity of potatoes each customer can buy at one time. Lines for potatoes—a staple in the starchy Russian diet—are common, and the potatoes themselves are small.

### Moscow Has Priority

The situation in the provinces is undoubtedly worse, because Moscow has the highest priority in the country for consumer goods of all kinds.

The government has already taken steps to assure the bread supply by contracting for vast quantities of foreign wheat, mostly American and Canadian. By

Western estimates, the Soviet Union will spend \$1.5 billion on more on foreign grain purchases. At this level, the poor harvest becomes an important factor for the entire Soviet economy.

The Soviet Union operates on a five-year plan whose parts are all interconnected. The plan for this year foresaw production of about 190 million metric tons of grain. Western experts here predict that the harvest will be 20 to 30 million tons short of that goal—below this year's plan by more than 10 percent.

Western scholars assume that the five-year plan does not allow much margin for error. When a crucial factor like the harvest falls so far below expectations, adjustments throughout the economy are probably inevitable.

The first of these may come in the hard currency budget. If the Russians do spend more than \$1.5 billion for grain this year, far more than they had planned, they will have to cut back other purchases of foreign goods, or perhaps sell off some of their vast gold reserves.

(The Soviet ruble is a "soft" currency—it isn't traded on international money markets, and Western businessmen won't accept it.)

The principal product the Soviet Union now seeks abroad is modern technology. So a bad harvest can hinder the modernization of this country's enormous but uncompetitive economy, though this may be the single most important goal that the Soviet leaders have set for themselves.

Brezhnev and his colleagues may well feel that this is an undesired trick of fate. Their plan was not unreasonable, assuming relatively normal weather. But the weather here has been wildly abnormal since last winter and it has frustrated the country's farmers in almost every imaginable way.

First the weather was dry and extremely cold. The winter wheat harvest was unsuccessful. The ground was dry when planted, and got drier as July and August became months of drought. Then, when the harvest began, heavy rains in many sections ruined much of the crop.

If nature was the principal cause of the poor harvest, it was not alone. The Soviet press has provided abundant, vivid examples of agricultural mismanagement and malfeasance in recent weeks.

The reports detail cases of bad maintenance of machinery, inefficient allocation of resources, lack of official responsibility, imagination. "In the Sverdlovsk Oblast (region)," Pravda reported, "there is a good crop of potatoes, but they can't be harvested properly—there aren't enough sacks to hold them. The Oblast needs three million sacks, but has been promised only 800,000."

One of the biggest scandals of the harvest season was reported by Komsomolskaya Pravda, whose correspondent in Kazakhstan saw dozens of new, 11.5-ton trucks parked on a road and decided to find out why they were not in use.

When trucks, he learned, had been shipped from the factory that made them on flakum. They arrived to cheers from the local population, and men got into them to drive them off the train. The first one would not start. Neither would the second, third, fourth—or any of them, apparently. There were more than 60 trucks, and important parts had been stolen from every vehicle, the paper reported, although the shipment was supposed to be guarded the entire way.

No Available Parts

A local official told the journalist that the trucks could not be repaired, because the stolen parts were simply not available in his part of the country.

The press has also reported special incentives for farmers and local trading officials to get more potatoes into the state warehouses. The state warehouses of the 70th year are being offered 50 percent higher prices for all potatoes they deliver above plan, and purchasing agents are being tempted to find more potatoes to buy with bonuses of a full month's salary or more.

One subject that the press has not mentioned is the Soviet government's extensive purchases of foreign grain. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Moscow taxi drivers will tell you, squandered Soviet gold on Canadian wheat. Perhaps Khrushchev's success doesn't want to be remembered similarly. Whichever the reason, the Soviet news media have never reported the \$750 million grain deal with the United States, or Moscow's other grain purchases.



# IS MOVIES

## New Direction for ector Truffaut

omas Quinn Curtiss

Sept. 21 (CMT).—The  
tor who would be more  
mere stage manager (a  
to which producers often  
on him) must have  
scious self-confidence of  
er. He must devise  
entation methods—be  
g of a pioneer—and he  
over and develop actors  
re important, actresses.  
Truffaut, riding to re-  
on the crest of the New  
s fulfilled these require-  
nd established an im-  
reputation. He realizes  
cannot rest on gather-  
s and must dare, dare  
again.

new film, "Une Belle  
me Moi" (at the Com-  
the Dragon and the  
lace II) he stars a young  
Bernadette Lafont.

seen on the screen, he  
only insignificantly  
fant announces that she  
son d'être of his latest  
ecture.

g a trashy American  
he reading of trashy  
novels seems to be the  
astime of French movie  
and discussing its  
with his associate,  
p. Debadie, Truffaut  
that the overlooked  
out—"an aristocrat in-  
of vulgarity"—would be  
choice for the heroine.  
role of Camille, she  
en like a fan," he writes.

s a sly slut who,  
from an institute for  
delinquents, wages con-  
havoc. She marries  
ish garage attendant,  
sermonizing mother, in-  
sociologist in a bloody  
conducts affairs with  
hub crooner and a shady  
and drives a cracked,  
rat-catcher to suicide.  
th of this last member  
train lands her behind  
a. Did he leap off a  
tower or did she push  
the evidence is provided  
movie camera of a little  
though only 8, intends  
a documentary direc-

Belle Pile Comme Moi"  
ic melodrama and Miss

## sh Police Raid attle's 2 Farms

GOW, Sept. 21 (AP).—  
have raided former Beatie  
McCartney's two highland  
ay farms and seized  
now being analyzed by  
experts, it was announced  
t. Mr. McCartney, nor  
erican wife, Linda, were  
er of their farms in the  
Hills in the west of  
d. They are believed to be  
don.

Bernadette  
Lafont in  
Truffaut's  
"Une Belle  
Fille  
Comme Moi."



Lafont plays her role not with-  
out vulgarity, but quite amus-  
ly, delivering easy slang as  
though in the manner born.  
Claude Brasseur, Charles Denner,  
Guy Marchand and André Du-  
soler impersonate her bewilder-  
ed followers. It provides a  
sprightly if not memorable hour  
and a half.

In "Dollars" (at the Amba-  
sade and the Chiny Palace in  
English), a doll-faced blonde of  
low IQ creates almost as much  
disturbance as Truffaut's Camille,  
causing, among other mishaps,  
what must be the longest chase  
in cinematic history. This en-  
less pursuit involves dodging ex-  
press trains, frantic rides in  
taxi and freight cars, sloshing  
through snow-bound fields and  
sliding on thin ice. It must  
continue for 20 minutes, but none  
of the participants appear to get  
wind. It is a bit of pure  
nightmare fantasy and the raison  
d'être of another safe-cracking  
scenario.

Warren Beatty is cast as the  
convincing teller of a Hamburg  
bank, intent on emptying the  
safe deposit boxes of the firm's  
crooked clients. These include  
a black-marketeer U.S. Army  
sergeant and his captain and  
the operator of a drug-smuggling  
gang. But the wily clerk reck-  
ons without a seemingly dumb  
cutie who outwits all the mas-  
terminded males. Goldie Hawn,  
the recipient of an Oscar perhaps  
because she resembles a cov-  
youngful version of Bette Davis,  
is the man-wise and money-wise  
Lorelei. Richard Brooks, direc-  
tor of the screen version of Tru-  
man Capote's "In Cold Blood,"  
guides the endeavor over hill  
and dale and up and down Ham-  
burg's Reeperbahn, sustaining the  
hectic pace at such intensity that  
one tends to become fatigued.

"The Candidate," generally ad-  
mired at the Venice Festival, is  
now on show at the Quintette III  
and the Publics Matignon (in

English). A lively cartoon of  
American political campaigning,  
it is well made and well acted,  
especially by the affable Robert  
Redford as an idealistic country  
lawyer pressed to stand for office  
and by Melvyn Douglas as his  
ex-governor father. It is not,  
however, the mordant satire one  
might expect. As it is an elec-  
tion year, it seems the moment  
to revive two other films of this  
nature, both of them a trifle  
deeper and more original: the  
screen version of Gore Vidal's  
comedy of the behind-the-scenes  
chicanery at a convention, "The  
Best Man," and "The Senator  
Was Indiscreet," on which the  
witty George S. Kaufman col-  
laborated with the humorous  
Nunnally Johnson.

Paris cinemas are greatly given  
to revivals, usually bringing back  
the work of a director or a star  
en bloc. At the moment several  
of Vincente Minnelli's earlier

films are alternating with several  
early ones of Stanley Donen at  
the Action Lafayette and there  
is a John Boorman festival at  
the MacMahon. A season of  
Tarzan films—with Johnny Weiss-  
muller as Edgar Rice Burroughs's  
nature boy—did not do very well.  
The notion disclosed poor show-  
manship. When at the outset  
of the 1930s it occurred to Irving  
Thalberg, in charge of MGM  
production, that Tarzan talkies  
might profit his company, he  
conferred with Burroughs, then  
probably the most popular  
author in the world, on their  
preparation. They concluded  
that Tarzans should not be too  
frequent, and limited their out-  
put to one each year. It is im-  
possible to imagine a festival of  
cruises and, like the Ringling  
Brothers' circus, a Tarzan film  
only came to town once every  
12 months. In reviving them a  
similarly spaced program should  
be employed.

## ITALY: Carla Fracci as Giselle at La Scala

By William Weaver

MILAN (CMT).—La Scala is not only an opera house. In addition  
to its opera company, it also maintains an orchestra which,  
between opera seasons, turns into a symphony orchestra; and a  
corps de ballet which, when it isn't supplying terrors and gypses  
for "La Traviata" or claves for "Aida," can also put on a credible,  
even exciting ballet evening. Next month the orchestra will begin  
its prestigious symphonic season (under the tutelage of the theater's  
chief conductor and musical director Claudio Abbado), which will  
continue until the opera season opens on Dec. 7 with "Un Ballo in  
Maschera." Meanwhile most of this month has been turned over  
to the ballet company.

The company's most distinguished product, at least in recent  
decades, is Carla Fracci; and it is Miss Fracci who, inevitably,  
dominates the first of the ballet season's offerings: a full-length  
"Giselle." This is of course a role that the lovely Milanese bal-  
letina has danced any number of times; but this week she seemed  
in particularly splendid form. In the first act, her actual dancing  
at the very beginning was, at times, more sketched than thoroughly  
executed; but her acting was immediately winning. She was the  
picture of innocence: fresh, vital, even impish. And her mad scene  
and death were not only heart-rending but also hair-raising.

In the second act, Carla Fracci is to use the word of the  
librettist Gauthier—"aerial." She does not so much fly as float,

## IRVING MARDER And Still Another Breath of Life for Adam

"...Every other issue has con-  
tained a brief pathetic plea for  
help—but there was no re-  
sponse... Several attempts to  
stabilize the magazine have ended  
in humiliating failure... Why,  
then, did we continue to come  
out, however irregularly? Cer-  
tainly not out of a morbid persis-  
tence in defeat—it was rather be-  
cause, after 30 years of frustra-  
tion, I still shamelessly believed  
that with its many shortcomings,  
the magazine fulfilled a necessary  
function merely by pursuing an  
experimental policy different from  
those followed by the established  
literary publications in the West.  
[that] an experimental magazine  
is vital."

LONDON (CMT).—Though he is  
the creator of Adam, Miron  
Grindea (unlike some of his  
publishing-world contemporaries)  
is free of the original sin of con-  
fusing himself with God. One  
of his more fanciful admirers, in  
fact, has associated him with a  
region in the opposite direction,  
reporting a while back in The  
Times that he "conducts artificial  
respiration on his Burdick" from  
a London flat.

Grindea himself is probably too  
down-to-earth to concede that he  
has been through Hell in the  
service of Literature, though it  
isn't far from the truth. But when  
a visitor dropped in on him the  
other day at 28 Emperors Gate,  
the flat that has housed him,  
his wife (the pianist Carola  
Grindea) and Adam for more  
than 30 years, he was breathing  
naturally, and so was Adam, hav-  
ing emerged once again into the  
uplands. After 10 months of an-  
xiety and an arduous transatlantic  
crossing, the new issue of the  
literary quarterly had just ap-  
peared. For three years before  
that (as recounted in the Feb. 29  
issue of the IHT) Adam had been  
published in New York State, un-  
der the University of Rochester's  
aegis. When that association



Miron  
Grindea in  
his Emperors  
Gate office  
with Garden  
of Eden  
painting.

ended, Adam found itself again,  
as so often before, without a  
home. "This will of course not  
be the end of Adam," Grindea  
wrote in a foreword to that is-  
sue, though he could not have  
substituted that hopeful state-  
ment with hard cash.

### Plight Stated

A few years earlier, on another  
occasion when the cupboard was  
bare, Adam had stated its plight  
in the Personal column of a fa-  
mous British newspaper. The re-  
plies came promptly. Adam's edi-  
tor wrote in 1964, "but were as  
quaint and ridiculous as they  
were depressing: a banker 'was  
interested in an Anglo-French-  
Dutch bulletin of philately,' a  
woman who taught physical

training 'wanted Adam to become  
the organ of a flying club. The  
mortifying conclusion was that  
nobody seemed to take the word  
'Literature' seriously."

But Grindea, who takes liter-  
ature very seriously, manag-  
ed to extend Adam's life-  
line then and now he has done it  
again, with the aid of a young,  
up-and-coming British publishing  
firm, the Woburn Press. Again  
he has demonstrated a flair for  
landing on his feet—often after  
harrowing free-falls through  
space—worthy of a trampolene  
artist.

Grindea, born in Romania in  
1909, went to Paris in 1928 to  
study at the Sorbonne, returned  
to his homeland and left per-  
manently in 1939, having found-  
ed Adam three years before. He  
arrived in England on Sept. 1,  
two days before war was declared.  
There was plenty to do for a  
literate, multilingual Romanian  
in wartime London. In addi-  
tion to broadcasting in the BBC's  
European Service, he helped to  
found the International Arts  
Guild and wrote a book called  
"The Big Four," about Churchill,  
Roosevelt, Stalin, and Chiang  
Kai-shek (FIDE, he says, wasn't  
much interested in books himself  
but "Eleanor would read him  
Mark Twain"). Meanwhile his  
magazine, Adam, now installed  
at Emperors Gate, continued to  
appear, at irregular intervals and  
on a frayed shoestring. There  
was no money to pay contributors,  
but this is in the magazine tradi-  
tion. It did not deter people

like T.S. Eliot, Edith Sitwell,  
John Dos Passos, Upton Sinclair,  
Jean Cocteau, André Gide, Jean-  
Paul Sartre, Shaw, Picasso, Cha-  
gall, and Stravinsky—at least  
some of whom didn't need the  
money anyway.

But Adam has never been  
primarily in the name-dropping  
business. The new issue, for ex-  
ample, includes a review by Chris-  
topher Fry but the bulk of it is  
devoted to a pair of "novels"—  
really novelettes—by two young  
writers named Zygmunt Frankel  
and Clive Murphy. Grindea is  
genuinely turned on by the pros-  
pect of unknown talent. He has  
just published a group of works  
by Jarold Ramsey, a young Ameri-  
can poet unable to break into  
print elsewhere. There weren't  
even enough of these to make up  
the traditional "slim volume."  
Grindea solved the problem by  
printing them, under the title  
"The Space Around Us," in a  
long strip folded so that it opens  
like an accordion.

His wife, who specializes in  
teaching music to children, had  
also just published a book on  
the day when the resuscitated  
Adam appeared, a collection of  
work by her pupils called "We  
Make Our Own Music." And so  
it was a big day for the Grin-  
deas. But Miron Grindea, with  
the single-mindedness that has  
steered his magazine through 36  
turbulent years, was not deflect-  
ed from his chief interest: the  
next issue of Adam. There was  
a strong implication that you  
can't afford to miss it.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]



حکومت اسلامی

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1972

Seeks Extension  
Accord on Sterling

Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—The British government today asked the so-called "Big Seven" industrial nations to extend the so-called "Baker Plan" for another year, to keep the exchange rate of the dollar against the pound at \$2.46.

Banker Urges  
A Devaluation  
Of the Dollar

FRANKFURT, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Wilhelm Hanneke, one of Germany's foremost monetary experts, called today for a further devaluation of the dollar as a first and essential step towards international monetary reform.

Core  
Rate  
in U.K.

N. Sept. 21 (AP).—The unemployment picture in the U.K. is again showing a sharp improvement, with the monthly statistics showing a total of 1,100,000 unemployed, compared with 1,200,000 in August.

Dollar—

AP-DJ.—The late or closing rates for the dollar on the international exchange, Sept. 21, 1972

	Today	Previous
London	2.4625	2.4625
Paris	49.36-37	49.36-37
Frankfurt	49.36-37	49.36-37
Geneva	49.36-37	49.36-37
Basel	49.36-37	49.36-37
Brussels	49.36-37	49.36-37
Amsterdam	49.36-37	49.36-37
Stockholm	49.36-37	49.36-37
Copenhagen	49.36-37	49.36-37
Helsinki	49.36-37	49.36-37
Tokyo	163.50-51	163.50-51
Osaka	163.50-51	163.50-51
Kobe	163.50-51	163.50-51
Manila	49.36-37	49.36-37
Bombay	49.36-37	49.36-37
Calcutta	49.36-37	49.36-37
Rangoon	49.36-37	49.36-37
Colombo	49.36-37	49.36-37
Singapore	49.36-37	49.36-37
Malaya	49.36-37	49.36-37
Indonesia	49.36-37	49.36-37
Philippines	49.36-37	49.36-37
Thailand	49.36-37	49.36-37
South Korea	49.36-37	49.36-37
Japan	163.50-51	163.50-51
South Africa	49.36-37	49.36-37
Nigeria	49.36-37	49.36-37
Kenya	49.36-37	49.36-37
Uganda	49.36-37	49.36-37
Tanzania	49.36-37	49.36-37
Zambia	49.36-37	49.36-37
Botswana	49.36-37	49.36-37
Swaziland	49.36-37	49.36-37
Lesotho	49.36-37	49.36-37
Malawi	49.36-37	49.36-37
Mozambique	49.36-37	49.36-37
Angola	49.36-37	49.36-37
Cape Verde	49.36-37	49.36-37
Guinea-Bissau	49.36-37	49.36-37
Sierra Leone	49.36-37	49.36-37
Liberia	49.36-37	49.36-37
Ivory Coast	49.36-37	49.36-37
Ghana	49.36-37	49.36-37
Senegal	49.36-37	49.36-37
Gambia	49.36-37	49.36-37
Sierra Leone	49.36-37	49.36-37
Liberia	49.36-37	49.36-37
Ivory Coast	49.36-37	49.36-37
Ghana	49.36-37	49.36-37
Senegal	49.36-37	49.36-37
Gambia	49.36-37	49.36-37

Burmah Profit  
Up 3 Percent  
In First Half

Decline in Oil Income  
Offset by Acquisitions

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Burmah Oil Co.'s net profit rose only 3 percent in the first half ended June 30, although sales showed a 13.3 percent gain, the company said today.

Akzo Cancels Closure Plan,  
Yields to Workers' Protests

ARNHEM, The Netherlands, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Akzo directors canceled today plans to close certain synthetic fibers plants, yielding to striking workers protesting the moves.

Further U.S. Action Needed  
On Payments, Report Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—A privately sponsored study concludes that last year's devaluation of the dollar will not solve the nation's balance-of-payments problem.

U.S. Relaxing  
Curb on Sales  
To E. Europe

WARSAW, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Further evidence of the liberalization of the list of "strategic" items barred by the United States from sale to Communist countries has emerged here.

After an Expected 7.2%  
Japan's GNP Growth Rate  
Said to Be Running at 11.7%

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Japan's gross national product is growing at a considerably faster rate than expected, figures published today by the Economic Planning Office show.

European Money Managers Mildly Bullish on Wall St.

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
PARIS, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Wall Street is getting a closer scanning by the men who manage money on this continent, and in some cases they have liked what they have seen and nibbled at the better values, interviews showed yesterday.

Fund Report Fuels Bear Market

By Vartanig C. Vartan  
NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices dipped again today as Wall Street added a new worry to its long list of old ones.

Fund Cash-Ins  
Rise Sharply

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Mutual fund redemptions in August exceeded sales by \$190.5 million, compared with net redemptions of \$28.6 million in July, the Investment Company Institute reported today.

secondary offering of 600,000 shares was made at the closing price.

In group action, pollution-control and toy stocks continued to drop while tobacco issues reduced some of their recent losses.

Responding to critical appraisals of near-term industry prospects, the anti-pollution sector displayed such declines as Feabody-Callon, off 1 1/2 to 38 7/8; Wheelabrator-Frye, 1 to 23 7/8; Envirotech, 5/8 to 48 1/8, and Marley, 1 1/2 to 57 1/2.

Setbacks in the toy group included Milton Bradley, off 1 1/2 to 38 5/8, and Mattel, down a point to 12 3/8.

Low-priced House of Fabrics surrendered 1 3/4 to 7 1/2, curtailing its recent weak trend.

Prices eased in routine trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.03 to 26.06.

Declines topped advances 501 to 333. Turnover was 2.74 million shares, compared with 3.07 million yesterday.

On the bond market corporates however changed unchanged to up 1/8 in spots, after having been down about 1/8 most of the session.

But a clearer picture of market action showed in the readings of 536 advances and 831 declines.

Texas Instruments, climbing 5 1/4 to 168 3/8, was one of the biggest gainers. The company has introduced three electronic calculators composed entirely of American-made components.

Brokers' concern issues generally displayed fractional declines. These stocks have been trending lower, partly because of the skimpy volume of recent

weeks, Merrill Lynch traded at a new low of 25 before closing at 25 3/8, off 7/8. It sold earlier this year at a high of 46.

Chlorox fell 1 5/8 to 83 3/8. After the market closed, underwriters offered 400,000 shares at \$83 a share.

Secondary offerings, or the sale of already outstanding stock, of this type have topped up much of the market's investible funds this summer.

Smith Kline & French Laboratories slipped 7/8 to 58 1/2. A

still widely expressed in most of the institutions.

Robert B. Schaff, manager of securities trading for the Swiss Bank Corp. in Zurich, summed up the attitude of many.

"Although we are fairly optimistic about Wall Street, we are not aggressive buyers. The economic trend is positive, but we'd like to see the Dow come back 20 to 30 points before moving in again."

Potent Reasons  
The survey found a quickening of interest from the Europeans for a couple of potent reasons:

- The stronger dollar in the

foreign exchange market which has caused currency-crisis worries to recede at least for the immediate future.

"I would say the medium term," declared Hans Baer, partner of Julius Baer & Co., private bankers of Zurich.

• The strong rise of many European stock markets, which has made them susceptible to profit-taking, compared with the far more modest advances in Wall Street.

What scares the Europeans is the same sort of thing that chills U.S. investors: the rise in interest rates. "We were buying more American shares a couple of months ago than now because

we saw long-term interest rates moving up," said Mr. Baer. He added that his bank's policy had shifted from "buying to churning," explaining that this meant changing holdings without adding any fresh money.

To Mr. Laet of Dresdner Bank the principal obstacle is "a lack of credibility over whether the American economy is in as good shape as some people say."

Pierre Feuchtwanger, chief of the Model, Roland & Co. Paris office, said that Europeans are slowly going into the American market, but they will not be more attracted to it until fiscal and monetary questions are resolved.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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September 21, 1972

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Opel Slight Profit Rise in '72

Opel, the West German unit of General Motors, expects 1972 profit to increase only slightly, while sales are likely to rise better than last year, says chairman Alexander A. van der Plighe.

Romania Sign Pact

Ferguson and Mexcanexport of Romania signed a contract to collaborate over a period of years for the manufacture of Massey-Ferguson wheel loaders in Romania.

TI Moves Into Calculators

Texas Instruments has moved into the electronic calculator market with three products made entirely of U.S.-made components.

Ford Follows GM Pricing Pattern

Ford Motor, temporarily lanned by the U.S. Price Commission from raising prices, has priced its 1973 models so that some buyers may end up spending more for the lowest-priced models in a number of car lines.

First Time Since War

John Sodolski, vice-president of the communications and industrial electronics division of the Electronic Industries Association, said it is the first time the electronics industry has been able to deal in this area since before World War 2.

Natwest Buys Into Bank

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—National Westminster Bank said today it has acquired a 31-percent interest of Banca Milanese di Credito. The holding was acquired from Credito Italiano, which retains a majority interest.





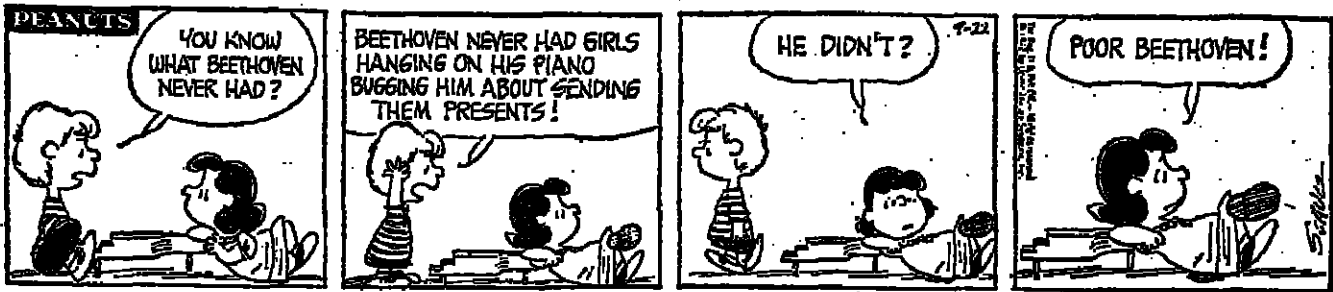


# American Stock Exchange Trading

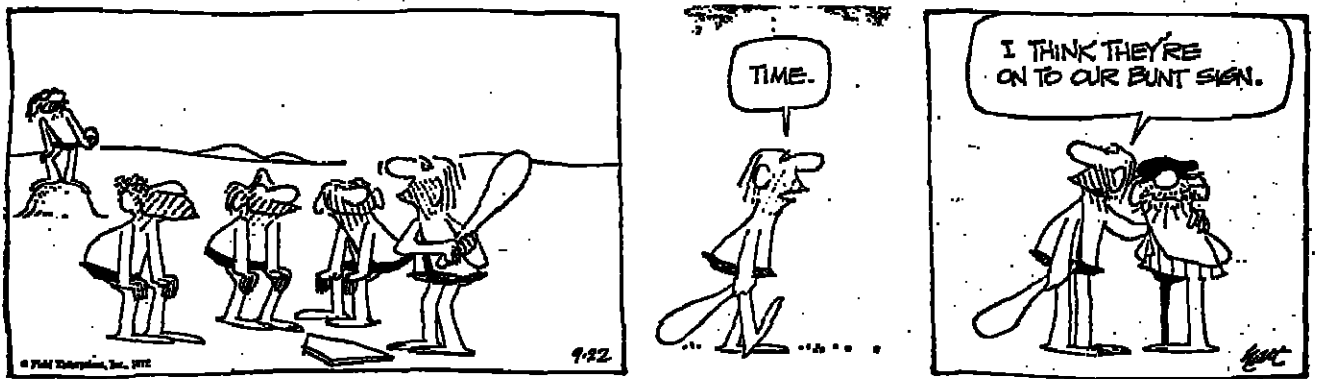
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PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



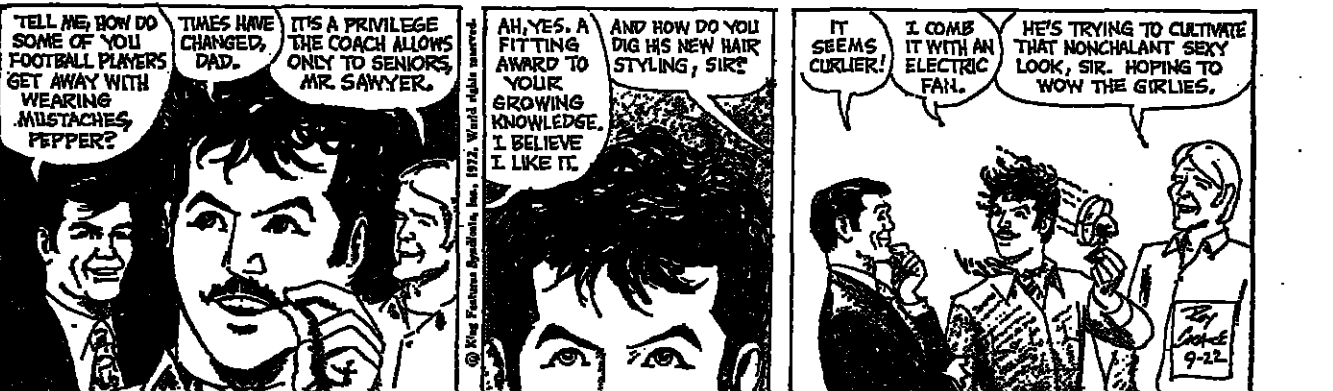
B.E.E.T.L.E. BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



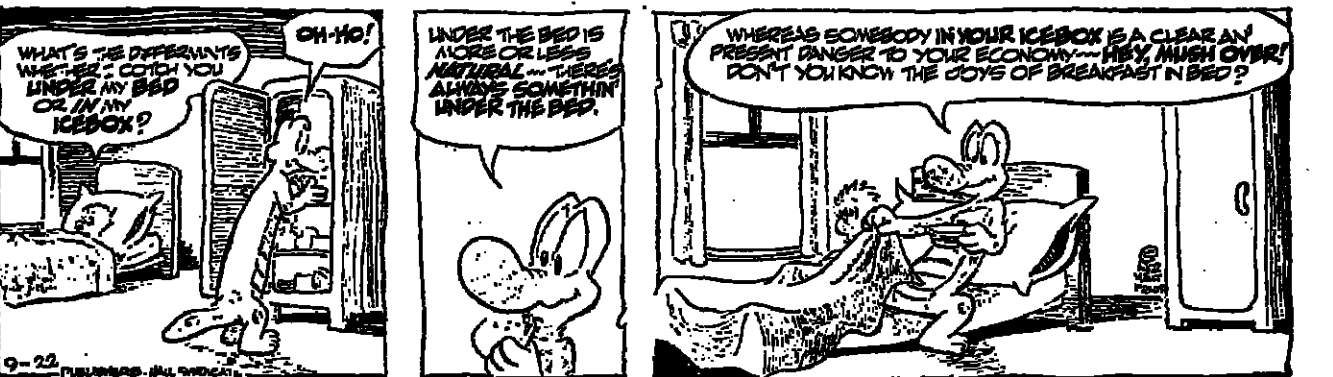
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



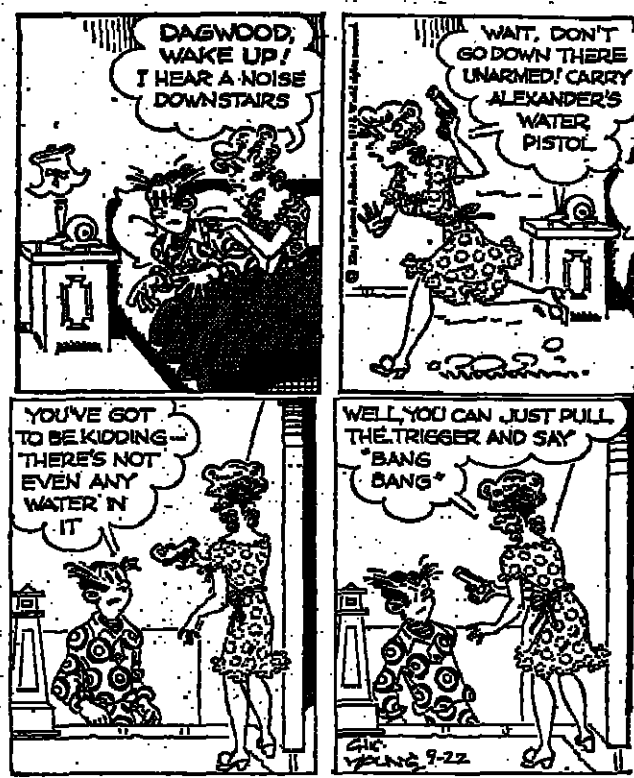
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal North-South triumphed over the usual opinion that 20 points is sometimes insufficient in a three no-trump contract if the hands are a complete misfit. They brought home the game with 22 points. North opened one heart and East overcalled one spade. South could not double since he was using negative doubles and he passed in the hope that his partner would reopen with a take-out double.

However, North wanted to complete the picture of his distribution and he jumped aggressively to three diamonds. This bid in the face of a passed partner would normally show rather more high-card strength, but he was impressed by the quality of his intermediate cards and these proved to play a vital role.

South was forced to try three no-trump and West led the spade 10. The queen won and South attacked hearts. When East took his ace, he cashed the club king and shifted back to spades, playing the king. South won with the ace and began cashing dummy's red winners. With one heart winner remaining in the dummy, the position was:

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West 1♥ East 1♠  
Pass 3♦ Pass 3NT  
Pass Pass

West led the spade ten.

North (D)  
♠ 6  
♥ KQJ109  
♦ AK1097  
♣ Q3

East  
♠ KJ852  
♥ A73  
♦ J8  
♣ AK7

South  
♠ AQ9743  
♥ 4  
♦ 5  
♣ J10985

ARTS OTHER BONE  
CLARE FROM DOMIT  
HIERONYMUS BOSCH  
EMER LOOSE LILKES  
STIVIE PLITT DIAN  
SILVIE DELEIGH  
CRANE FILLER  
OUTS PAINED MARO  
TET SARAS SPADA  
TRIPTYCH THESE  
ATTI ROME IRES  
GARDEN OF EDEN  
ERIE THANT HATE  
SOPS SORRES AEROS

WEST  
♠ 10  
♥ 109  
♦ Q  
♣ 864

EAST  
♠ J8  
♥ A7  
♦ A7  
♣ 710

SOUTH  
♠ 97  
♥ 7  
♦ 710

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KULFE

CAINB

BLOUFE

TABCOE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GULLY HAVOC SAVORY BASKET

Answer: Run out to tell the bus—AN HOURGLASS

BOOKS

WHODUNITS

Reviewed by Newgate Callendar

"JESUS CHRIST SUPER-STAR" tells the story of Christ from the point of view of Judas. Suppose a Dead Sea scroll is found and authenticated as being the words of Judas himself. And suppose it presents a somewhat different story from the Authorized Version. Suppose Peter, not Judas, was the traitor, and that Peter had framed Judas, and that Jesus was, in a way, not unlike the leader of a hippie commune as described in "Superstar."

In "The Judas Gospel" by Peter Van Greenaway (Athensum, \$6.95), an archaeologist and specialist in old Semitic languages does find such a scroll: The Testament of Judas. Of course, he instantly realizes what this would mean to the Catholic Church and, indeed, to all organized Christian religions. The document is far too hot for him to handle. For certain reasons, he does not want to publish it in a scholarly magazine. So he decides to sell it to the Vatican and let the pope do with it what he will. An emissary—a very dangerous emissary—is appointed by the Vatican to take care of the negotiations.

The idea is startling, and Greenaway handles it with real virtuosity. He knows how to build up suspense; he sees sympathetically into people and their motivations; and he has come up with a spellbinder. There is not only plenty of action; there also is a commentary on revealed wisdom as opposed to 20th-century skepticism. "The Judas Gospel" can be read on several levels, and all of them are absorbing.

Two other books that are hard to put down are "The Shooting Gallery" by Hugh C. Rae (Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, \$6.95) and "The Elger Sanction" by Trevanian (Crown, \$6.95). The Rae book, a story about the drug traffic in Glasgow, is as much a straight novel as a crime story. Rae is as much interested in character as he is in plot, and some readers might find it a bit slow-moving. Sections of it could have been trimmed; Rae often is sidetracked into long descriptions and internal soliloquies. But this is a serious piece of work by a first-class stylist, and it builds up to an imposing climax.

The author who writes under the name of Trevanian is primarily interested in giving the reader a good time, and he resoundingly succeeds in this book about a professional assassin (in government employ) out on a job. But this particular agent is a highly-cultured professor of art, a skilled mountain climber, a demon with the ladies and a murderous, pitiless inghiter.

Trevanian goes about everything skillfully. There is plenty of action, plenty of sex, some rather bright dialogue, and a quality of intelligence that makes "The Elger Sanction" a little more than another post-Fleming exercise in mayhem. Trevanian has a lot of fun making up names for his characters. Most of those names have sexual connotations: George Hofort (a woman), Randie Nickers (another woman), Anna Hidel. The he name, by the way, is Jonak Hemlock. Read the book to see why.

In Ritchie Perry's "The Guy" (Cloughston Mifflin, \$5 there also is an agent work for a hush-hush department. Much less suave than Hemlock, he is one of those tough guys you've run across a number of times—and he has a hard time in this first no. He constantly is getting knoe on the head, kicked in the g thals, shot in the thigh, thr down stairs, poked at by cigarettes, worked over with truncheon. All that stimulus him to a really strenuous eff. On the whole, this novel ab the drug traffic in Bradl conventional stuff, awkward written.

So is Paul Kruger's "The C Ones" (Simon & Schuster, \$5). The hero is the lawyer-inve gator, Phil Kramer, who figured better in previous Kru books. In this one the charact is an interesting mix of the writing routine and full of clichés. Just—I can't believe it's Phil. I keep thinking it's nightmare and I'll wake u. Come on, Kruger. You can better than that.

Newgate Callendar reviews fiction stories for The New York Times.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (IPT). This is how critics rated ne stage productions on and Off Broadway:

"The Homecoming," a play b Harold Pinter, gets a good, unal feeling and "The Elephant manne" by CGB Repertory Ltd. The Times's Clive Barnes report: "The director of this new production, Roger Hall, at times works a little gingerly with th play," Barnes says. "The oper in particular lacks authorit but as the director and the actor warm to their tasks the play develops the right, stealthy momen tum." Christopher Martin pla the patriarch Max with "enen and power," notes Barnes, w was also "particularly impress by Michael Burg's leanly sardon Lenny."

"The Proposition," an improv ed musical in which the audien selects the categories and th performers mold them into skit: musicals or operas, opened it "third edition" at the Mercer Arts Center with five newcomers to the stage east. "Some of these young people should be discovered," says Mel Gussow in The Times. "These young people can sing, change their voices and clown. The plants, Raphael Crystal, can mimic a multitude of musical styles." Although one thing that is lacking in the evening is material, there are "indications," Gussow says, that "given the material, they might be an entertaining team of ac tors."

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Shades

6 Lynda Bird

10 Melodic subject

14 Black piano key

15 Confederate

16 Enthusiastic

17 Lead-in, for short

18 Magical place

20 game (pitcher's feat)

21 Absorbs

22 Loop in anatomy

24 Ship of Expo '70

25 Kind of way or plank

27 Descendant

29 Sweet-sounding

33 Olive tree's relative

34 Played quoits

36 A million

37 Survive the hard way

40 Lama

41 Meat cut

42 Trism

43 Allen and Reeves

45 Business letter abbr.

46 Kind of driver

47 Oust

48 N. C. college

51 as a daisy

54 Gas used in light tubes

57 Like some supplies

60 Fuel a fire

61 Grey

62 Collar

63 Balkan capital

64 Bavarian river

65 Letter ending for some notes

66 Tender

DOWN

1 Chinese dynasty: Var.

2 Words of disappointment

3 Noted regretter

4 Astray

5 Catches sight of

6 Actor Vallone

7 Wave: Sp.

8 Felicity

9 Route off the beaten track

10 Indulge in gossip

11 Actress Saint

12 Skirt

13 Math process: Abbr.

19 City on the Lena

23 Tennis star

24 The got away

25 Trinkets: Var.

26 "Have please"

28 Hockey star and family

30 Taft-Hartley term

31 Join

32 Arizona city

34 Filched

35 "a life"

38 Innkeeper

39 Grafted, in heraldry

44 Cooperstown name

46 call

48 Vouchers

50 Rodeo item

51 Wood-shaping tool

52 Boxy

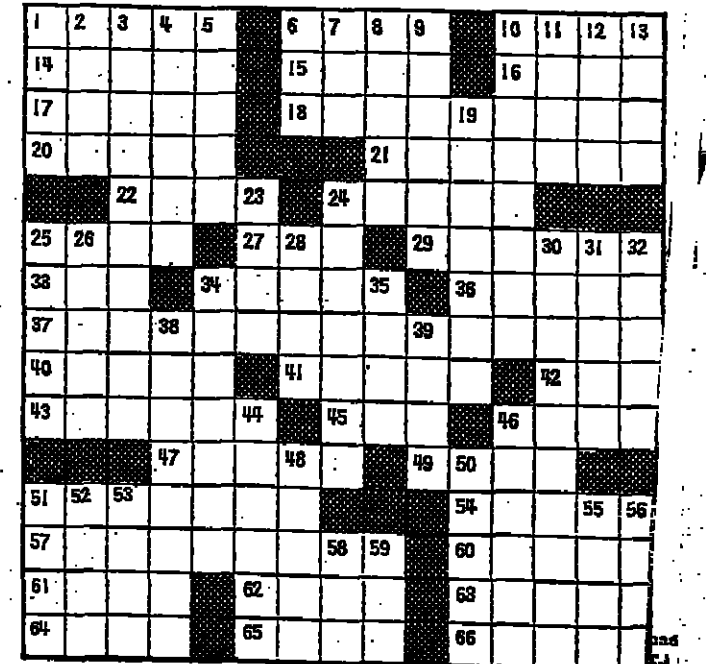
53 Kind of punishment

55 Steinbeck character

56 Approach

58 Month: Abbr.

59 Initials for U. S. output



سكزامن الاصل







